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XLIII. *Specimens of the early English Poets:* to which is prefixed, an hiſtorical Sketch of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Engliſh Poetry and Language. 3 vols. Small 8vo. pp. 1203. 1l. 1s. *Nicol, Wright.*

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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE firſt edition of this Miſcellany, which appeared in 1790, was intended as an attempt 'to compriſe, 'within the compaſs of one volume, 'all the moſt beautiful ſmall poems 'that had been publiſhed in this coun-'try during the ſixteenth and ſeven-'teenth centuries;' but it was at the ſame time admitted, that 'the comple-'tion of the publiſher's plan had been 'prevented by the difficulty of pro-'curing a ſufficient ſtock of materials.'

"This difficulty has been ſince removed, by the kind aſſiſtance of my friends; and the work in its preſent ſtate contains a ſelection, made with ſome care and attention, from a conſiderable number of the beſt poetical libraries in this country. That it is ſtill deficient, and that by greater induſtry it might have been improved, is very certain*: but the reader who ſhall fairly examine the ſtock of materials here collected, will not be much ſurpriſed if the curioſity of the compiler was at length ſatiated, and if the labour of tranſcription became too irkſome to be farther continued.

"It has been objected to the former collection, that it conſiſted, almoſt excluſively, of love-ſongs and ſonnets. The objection was certainly juſt, but the blame cannot fairly be imputed to an editor, who muſt be ſatisfied to take ſuch inſtances of literary excellence as he can find; and who, though he may lament, with his readers, that beautiful poetry is more frequently calculated to inflame the imagination, than to chaſten the morals, can only lament, without being able to remedy, ſuch a perverſion of talent.

"The collection, in its preſent ſtate, will be found to contain much more variety. The two parts into which it is divided are, indeed, directed to one principal object; which is, to exhibit, by means of a regular ſeries of ſpecimens, the riſe and progreſs of our language, from the tenth to the latter end of the ſeventeenth century. In the former part, which terminates with the reign of Henry VIII. the extracts are generally choſen with a view to picturesque deſcription, or to the delineation of national manners; whereas the ſecond diviſion of the work is meant to exhibit the beſt models that could be found, in each reign, of regular and finiſhed compoſition. In the former, which conſiſts of very early fragments, it was thought that a few critical remarks, as well as biographical anecdotes, were abſolutely neceſſary; and that theſe could not be given more concisely than in the form of an hiſtorical ſketch: but in the latter, a ſhort outline of the literary character of each reign, and a few notices reſpecting the ſeveral writers, appeared to be ſufficient. To the whole is added a ſort of eſſay on the formation and early gradations of our language, which, being little more than a repetition of ſome obſervations contained in the firſt volume, is perhaps ſuperfluous; but may be convenient for the purpoſe of reference." *P.* v.

EXTRACTS.

REMARKS ON LANGUAGE—POETRY—MINSTRELS.

"THERE is, perhaps, no ſpecies of reading ſo popular as that which preſents a deſcription of manners and cuſtoms conſiderably different from our own; and it is the frequency of ſuch pictures, interſperſed in the relations of voyages and travels, that principally

* "To what degree it is defective, the reader will be better able to judge, when Mr. Ritſon ſhall have printed his 'Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of 'Engliſh Poets of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and ſixteenth 'Centuries, with a ſhort Account of their Works.' It is ſaid to be completed, and intended for immediate publication."

cipally recommends them to notice, and explains the avidity with which they are uſually received by the public. But as the pleaſure we derive from this ſource muſt be proportionate to the degree of intereſt which we take in the perſons deſcribed; it is probable that a ſeries of the works of our own anceſtors, and particularly of their poetry, which, whatever may be its defects, is ſure to exhibit the moſt correct and lively delineation of contemporary manners, would attract very general notice, if it were not conſidered by the greater number of readers as a hopeleſs attempt, to ſearch for theſe ſources of amuſement and information, amidſt the obſcurity of a difficult, and almoſt unintelligible language." *Vol.* i. *p.* 1.

"The veil which obſcures the writings of our early poets cannot now be wholly removed: and perhaps, among the admirers of antiquity, there may be ſome who would regret its removal; becauſe, like other veils, it leaves much to the imagination. But the preſent trivial work having been compiled for the convenience of indolent and curſory readers, it appeared neceſſary to adopt, as generally as poſſible, in all the extracts which are hereafter given, the orthography of the preſent day; not as being quite rational (which it certainly is not), but as being in ſome degree conſiſtent, and fixed by cuſtom and authority. Thoſe obſolete words, which, having been long ſince elbowed out of the language by French, or Latin, or Greek ſubſtitutes, were not reducible to any definite mode of ſpelling; thoſe which, having undergone a change in their vowel ſounds, or in their number of ſyllables, could not be reformed without diſturbing the rhyme or metre; and thoſe which were ſo far diſguiſed as to offer no certain meaning, have been left to that fortuitous combination of letters which the original tranſcribers or printers had aſſigned to them. All ſuch are printed in italics, for the purpoſe of more eaſy reference to the gloſſarial notes, in which their meaning is explained or conjectured." *Vol.* i. *p.* 10.

"It has not been ſufficiently conſidered that there was a period, and that of conſiderable duration, during which the Engliſh language did not exiſt, or at leaſt was not, and could not be applicable to any literary purpoſe. The language of the church was Latin; that of the king and nobles, Norman; and that of the people, Anglo-Saxon: and the Anglo-Norman jargon was only employed in the commercial intercourſe between the conquerors and the conquered. It was likely to be compoſed almoſt entirely of ſynonymous terms, which evidently can only encumber, without enriching the ſpeech of any nation; and that this was the caſe, is proved by our exiſting language, in which the names of the neceſſaries of life, as ox and beef, ſheep and mutton, fleſh and meat, beſides many other words of frequent recurrence, had originally an identical meaning. This ſtate of things would neceſſarily continue ſo long as the Norman and Anglo-Saxon people were ſeparated by mutual hatred and prejudice; and their languages could only be amalgamated into one common and conſiſtent form of ſpeech, when the conquerors and the conquered became confounded in the ſame maſs, by intermarriages, and by a general unity of intereſt. Hence, the Norman and Anglo-Saxon, which for ſome time exiſted in England as diſtinct and rival tongues, have long ſince diſappeared; while, from a ſeries of oppoſite cauſes, the Welſh has continued to the preſent day; and it is probable that, by a careful examination of our political and legal hiſtory alone, we might be able to trace the gradations of our language with tolerable accuracy. In the mean time it is impoſſible not to ſee, that a great deal too much has been attributed to the perſonal character of the Conqueror, and that hiſtorians have aſcribed to particular parts of his policy, effects directly oppoſite to thoſe which they were naturally calculated to produce.

"We are told, for inſtance, that William hated and determined to eradicate the language of this iſland, and to introduce the Norman in its place; and this has been ſo often repeated, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has thought it neceſſary to refute the aſſertion by the authority of Ordericus Vitalis, a contemporary hiſtorian, who tells us, that William had, in fact, taken great pains to acquire the Anglo-Saxon. But ſurely, the abſurdity of the charge is its beſt refutation. William muſt have known, that the Franks who conquered Gaul, and his own anceſtors who ſubdued Neuſtria, had not been able

to ſubſtitute the Teutonic for the Romance language in their dominions; that the meaſure was not at all neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of their power; and that ſuch an attempt is, in all caſes, no leſs impracticable than abſurd, becauſe the patient indocility of the multitude muſt ultimately triumph over the caprice and tyranny of their armed preceptors. But, having conquered a kingdom, and wiſhing to retain his conqueſt, he introduced a code of laws which placed his power on a military baſis; and he introduced it in the language in which it was originally compiled, and which was familiar to that army to which he looked for his ſecurity. By encouraging the ſtudy of French in the ſchools, he gave his ſubjects the means of underſtanding the laws which he expected them to obey. He did this, perhaps, tyrannically and harſhly; but it is not proved that he did it with the view of making the Norman the univerſal language of his ſubjects, or that he expected them, at their return from ſchool, to talk French in their own families: he might, with equal wiſdom, have ſuppoſed that they would converſe habitually in Latin, which they learnt in the ſame ſchools. Even during the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the Anglo-Saxon had ceaſed to be cultivated; and after the conqueſt, it was ſure to become more and more barbarous, becauſe it was the language of an oppreſſed and enſlaved people; but it continued to exiſt. Indeed, the obſcurity of our earlieſt poets is well known to ariſe from this ſource; and the great influx of French words which was ultimately introduced, and thus formed the Anglo-Norman or Engliſh language, was ſo far from being a conſequence of the tyrannical policy of the Conqueror, that it was moſt rapid at the very period when that policy was abandoned; that is to ſay, a little before the time of Minot, Gower, and Chaucer; and was the natural reſult of increaſing intercourſe between the Norman nobles and their Engliſh vaſſals." *Vol.* i. *p.* 36.

"Though the minſtrel character be now loſt both in England and France, the traces of it are not univerſally effaced. In Wales, the modern harper is occaſionally found to poſſeſs the accompliſhments of the ancient bard: and among the Italians, the *improviſatori* of Rome and Florence, who are uſually ready to attend the table of a traveller, and greet him with an extemporary poem on any ſubject which he ſhall preſcribe, and protracted to a length which is only meaſured by his patience, are no bad repreſentations of the antique minſtrels; particularly when they are accompanied (as frequently happens) by an attendant muſician, who gives the tone to their recitative, and fills up the pauſes between the ſtanzas by a few notes on his inſtrument. The third character, or *diſour*, is alſo to be found in many parts of Italy, but particularly at Venice; where, mounted on a temporary ſcaffolding, or ſometimes on a ſtool or barrel, he recites, from memory, whole cantos of Arioſto.

"The ſituation of a minſtrel preſcribed to him the choice of his ſubject. Addreſſing himſelf to an audience who lived only for the purpoſe of fighting, and who conſidered their time as of little value when otherwiſe employed, he was ſure of being liſtened to with patience and credulity, ſo long as he could tell of heroes and enchanters: and he could be at no loſs for either, becauſe the hiſtories of all the heroes and enchanters that the world had produced, were to be found in a few volumes, of eaſy acceſs.

"As vanity is not eaſily ſubdued, a people who are not quite ſatisfied with their preſent inſignificance, will often be tempted to indemnify themſelves by a retroſpective warfare on their enemies; and will be the more prodigal in aſſigning triumphs to their heroic anceſtors, becauſe thoſe who in former ages conteſted the battle, can no longer be brought forward to diſpute the claim of victory. This will explain the numerous triumphs of King Arthur: we have already ſeen, that a book containing the relation of his exploits, and of thoſe of his knights of the round table, and of his faithful enchanter, Merlin, together with the antecedent hiſtory of the Britiſh kings, from the deſtruction of Troy, was purchaſed in Brittany, about the year 1100, by Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, a learned antiquary of thoſe days, and confided to Geoffrey of Monmouth, a Welſh Benedictine monk, who tranſlated it into Latin, with ſome additions and interpolations. The French tranſlations of Wace and Ruſticien de Piſe, and the Saxon and Engliſh verſions of Layamon

Layamon and Robert de Brunne, laid open this maſs of hiſtory, to readers of every deſcription.

"A ſecond work, equally abounding in marvellous adventures, and apparently written about the ſame time with Geoffrey of Monmouth's chronicle, is the hiſtory of Charlemagne and the twelve peers of France, forged under the name of Turpin, a monk of the eighth century, who, for his ſervices againſt the Saracens, was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Rheims. The real author was perhaps a Spaniard. This work was tranſlated from Latin into French, by Michael de Hains, in 1207.

"The third ſource of romantic fiction, was the hiſtory of Troy. Homer's works were unknown at the period of which we are ſpeaking, but the ſtory was kept alive in two Latin pieces, which paſſed under the names of Dares Phrygius, and Dictys Cretenſis; and from theſe, as we have already ſeen, a French poem on the Trojan war had been compiled by Benoit de St. More, the contemporary and rival of Wace. A more improved compilation from the ſame ſources, under the title of Hiſtoria de Bello Trojano, comprehending the Theban and Argonautic ſtories, from Ovid, Statius, and Valerius Flaccus, was written by Guido de Colonna, a native of Meſſina, about the year 1260.

"Alexander the Great was known to the writers of romance, not only by tranſlations from Quintus Curtius, a writer much admired in the middle ages, but alſo by a hiſtory much better ſuited to the purpoſes of the hiſtorians of chivalry, originally written in Perſic, and tranſlated into Greek, under the aſſumed name of Calliſthenes, by Simeon Seth, keeper of the wardrobe at Conſtantinople, under the Emperor Michael Ducas, about the year 1070. Such a narrative could not fail of obtaining a very general circulation. A Latin tranſlation of it is quoted by Giraldus Cambrenſis; and the famous Roman d'Alexandre, written (as Fauchet tells us) about the year 1200, by four confederates 'en jonglerie,' appears to be partly a paraphraſe of that tranſlation.

"Theſe four works may be conſidered as the foundation on which was erected the vaſt Gothic fabric of romance; and materials for the ſuperſtructure were readily found in an age when anecdotes and apologues were thought very neceſſary even to diſcourſes delivered from the pulpit, and when all the fables that could be gleaned from ancient writings, or from the relations of travellers, were collected into ſtory-books, and preſerved by the learned for that purpoſe."—*Vol.* i. *p.* 132.

ON THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ENGLISH DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.

"THAT we may not be encumbered by the accumulation of our materials, it is obviouſly neceſſary to take ſome opportunity of reviewing thoſe which we have collected; of comparing them with ſuch deſcriptions of national manners as are furniſhed by our profeſſed hiſtorians; and of connecting them with ſuch farther particulars, as are to be gleaned from ſources of incidental information. For this neceſſary digreſſion, there is no period more convenient than that on which we are now entering; becauſe the interval between the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VIII. which comprehends near a century, although uncommonly rich in Scotch poets of diſtinguiſhed excellence, does not furniſh us with *a ſingle name among the natives of England deſerving of much notice.* Our ſurvey muſt, of courſe, be very rapid, and rather deſultory, but it will at leaſt break the monotony of the narrative, and preclude, for the future, the neceſſity of introducing many detached obſervations, which, when our extracts become more amuſing, would prove a diſagreeable interruption to the reader.

"To begin with the lower claſſes of ſociety.

"It is generally agreed, that before the Norman conqueſt, and for a long time after, nearly all the lands of the kingdom were cultivated by ſerfs, whoſe ſituation was, in many reſpects, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from abſolute ſlavery. It may, however, be inferred from the very curious extract already quoted from Pierce Ploughman, that about the middle of the fourteenth century, and probably much earlier, the labouring poor, though ſtill ſerfs with

with reſpect to their feudal lords, were perfectly free, with reſpect to their immediate employers. The poet ſays,

'Labourers that have no land to live on, but their hands—
'But if they be highly hired elſe will they chide.'

During a great part of the year, indeed, they were glad to work for a mere ſubſiſtence; but when proviſions were plentiful, they could only be induced to work at all, by the temptation of exceſſive wages. Againſt this indolence, the author inveighs with great vehemence; but his remonſtrances were probably ineffectual, becauſe a ſtupid inſenſibility, and a heedleſs profuſion, are the natural characteriſtics of an oppreſſed and degraded people.

"Beſides, their conduct ſeems to have ariſen, in ſome meaſure, from the imperfect ſtate of agriculture. Animal food formed a conſiderable part of the ſupport of the people; but as the whole of the manure was uſed on the arable lands, and it was impoſſible that large numbers of cattle could ſubſiſt during the cold ſeaſon on the natural paſtures, they were ſlaughtered and ſalted in autumn for a winter proviſion. This is a reaſon adduced by Sir John Forteſcue for rejecting the gabelle or ſalt-tax, as a ſource of revenue for England. 'In France,' ſays he, 'the 'people ſalten but little meat, except 'their bacon, and therefore would buy 'little ſalt; but yet they be artyd '*(compelled)* to buy more ſalt than 'they would.—This rule and order 'would be ſore abhorred in England, 'as well by the merchants, that be 'wonted to have their freedom in buy-'ing and ſelling of ſalt, as by the peo-'ple, that uſen much more to ſalt their 'meats than do the French men.' (Forteſcue on Monarchy, cap. x.)

"But it appears, that, partly from the improvidence uſual to a barbarous ſtate of ſociety, and partly from the want of thoſe internal means of communication, which tend to diffuſe general abundance, theſe ſtores of animal food, as well as the grain, were often conſumed before the reproduction of a freſh ſtock. Hence, in the above-mentioned extracts from Pierce Ploughman, the poor are repreſented as reduced to 'loaves of beans and bran,' and to 'feed hunger with beans and 'baken apples, chyboles and charvell,' until the return of the harveſt again enabled them to waſte their time in idleneſs and profuſion.

"Even the farmers themſelves, the order to which Pierce the Ploughman apparently belonged, do not ſeem to have fared very ſumptuouſly, during ſome part of the year; for he declares, that his whole proviſion conſiſts in 'two green cheeſes, ſome curds and 'cream, and an oat cake:' but he adds, that 'after Lammas, he might dight 'his dinner' as he likes. The particulars of his wealth are, a cow and calf, and a cart-mare, which he keeps for the purpoſe of carrying manure upon his land. Theſe articles, perhaps, were deſigned to give an exact ſtatement of his condition in ſociety; for they ſeem to agree with what Sir John Forteſcue conſiders as ſufficient for the maintenance of a yeoman.

"It is very honourable to the good ſenſe of the Engliſh nation, that our two beſt early poets, Chaucer, and the author of Pierce Ploughman, have highly extolled this uſeful body of men, while the French minſtrels of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, univerſally ſeem to approve the ſupercilious contempt with which the nobles affected to treat them. The abſurd prejudices of chivalry on this ſubject are not ill expreſſed by Lydgate, where he makes Achilles expreſs his apprehenſion that,—

In this rage furious and wood,
Full likely is that all the noble blood
Throughout this worlde ſhall deſtroyed be;
And a rural folk (and that were great pity),
Shall have lordſhip, and wholly governance:
And churlis eke, with ſorrow and miſchance,
In every land ſhall lordis be alone,
When gentlemen ſhall ſlayen be each one.

"There is a curious chapter in Sir John Forteſcue's Treatiſe de Laudibus Legum Angliæ, which ſeems to prove that the ſmaller landholders in England uſually enjoyed more comforts than, from the general language of hiſtorians, we ſhould be led to imagine; for he aſſerts, that 'there is ſcarce a ſmall 'village in which you may not find a '*knight*, an *eſquire*, or ſome ſubſtantial '*houſeholder*,

'*houſeholder*, commonly called a *frank-leyne*, *all* men of conſiderable eſtates: 'there are others who are called *free-holders*, and many *yeomen* of eſtates 'ſufficient to make a ſubſtantial jury.' (Chap. xxix.) This wealth he attributes principally to the encloſure of our paſture lands.

"The ſame writer thus deſcribes the comparative poverty of the French common people: 'The ſame commons 'be ſo impoveriſhed and deſtroyed, 'that they may unneth *(ſcarcely)* live. 'They drink water; they eat apples, 'with bread right brown, made of rye. 'They eat no fleſh, but if be ſeldom a 'little lard, or of the entrails or heads 'of beaſts ſlain for the nobles and merchants of the land. They wearen no 'woollen, but if it be a poor coat under their outermoſt garment, made 'of great canvaſs, and call it a frock. 'Their hoſen be of like canvaſs, and paſſen not their knee, wherefore they 'be gartered, and their thighs bare. 'Their wives and children gon barefoot; they may in none other wiſe 'live. For ſome of them that was 'wont to pay to his lord for his tenement which he hireth by the year, a 'ſcute *(a crown)*, payeth now to the 'king, over that ſcute, five ſcutes. 'Wherethrough they be artyd *(compelled)* by neceſſity ſo to watch, labour, 'and grub in the ground for their ſuſtenance, that their nature is much 'waſted, and the kind of them brought 'to nought. They gon crooked, and 'are feeble, not able to fight, &c.' (Forteſcue on Monarchy, chap. iii.)

"But though the lower orders of people in England were ſo advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of other nations, by a ſuperiority in food and clothing, their domeſtic buildings ſeem to have been much inferior to thoſe on the continent; and this inferiority continued even down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the confeſſion of Harriſon:

"'In old time,' ſays he, 'the houſes 'of the Britons were ſlightly ſet up 'with a few poſts, and many raddles '*(hurdles)*, with ſtable and all offices 'under one roof; the like whereof almoſt is to be ſeen in the fenny countries and northern parts, unto this 'day, where, for lack of wood, they 'are enforced to continue this ancient 'manner of building. So in the open 'and champain countries, they are enforced, for want of ſtuff, to uſe no '*ſtuds* * at all, but only frank-poſts, 'and ſuch principals; with here and 'there a girding, whereunto they faſten 'their ſplints or raddles, and then caſt 'it all over with thick clay, to keep 'out the wind, which otherwiſe would 'annoy them. Certes, this rude kind 'of building made the Spaniards, in 'Queen Mary's days, to wonder, but 'chiefly when they ſaw what large diet 'was uſed in many of theſe ſo homely 'cottages; inſomuch, that one of no 'ſmall reputation amongſt them, ſaid 'after this manner: "Theſe Engliſh," 'quoth he, "have their houſes made 'of ſticks and dirt, but they fare commonly ſo well as the king".' (Harriſon's Deſcription of England, prefixed to Holinſhed, p. 187.)

"We have already ſeen that glazed windows † are always mentioned by our early poets, with an air of affectation, which evinces their rarity; ſo that we are not ſurpriſed at being told that the yeomen and farmers were perfectly contented with windows of lattice. Rooms provided with chimnies are alſo noticed as a luxury, by the author of Pierce Ploughman; but it is difficult to read with gravity, the ſagacious obſervations of Harriſon, on the ill conſequences attending the enjoyment of warmth, without the riſk of ſuffocation. 'Now,' ſays he, 'have we 'many chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complain of rheums, catarrhs, 'and poſes *(colds in the head)*. Then 'had we none but *reredoſſes* ‡, and our 'heads did never ache. For as the 'ſmoke in thoſe days was ſuppoſed to 'be a ſufficient hardening for the timber 'of the houſe, ſo it was reputed a far 'better medicine to keep the good man 'and his family from the quacke '*(ague)*, or *poſe*; wherewith, as then, 'very few were oft acquainted.' (Deſcription of England, p. 212.)

"After witneſſing the indignation

* "The upright beams. Sax."

† "Anderſon (Hiſtory of Commerce, vol. i. p. 90, edit. 1764) ſays, that they were firſt introduced into England A. D. 1180."

‡ "Reredoſſes; this word is ſometimes uſed to expreſs ſome part of a chimney, and ſometimes as a ſubſtitute for one. It ſeems to mean a plate of iron, or perhaps a coating of brick, to enable the wall to reſiſt the flame."

which

which this author has vented againſt the *tenderlings* of his time, the reader may poſſibly learn with ſome ſurpriſe, that from the latter end of the thirteenth, to near the ſixteenth century, perſons of all ranks, and of both ſexes, were univerſally in the habit of ſleeping quite naked. This cuſtom is often alluded to by Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, and all our ancient writers. In the 'Squire of Low Degree,' there is a curious inſtance,—

——She roſe, that lady dere,
To take her leave of that ſquyere
All ſo naked as ſhe was born,
She ſtood her chamber door beforn.

"In the 'Areſta Amorum,' a lady who had ſtipulated to throw a noſegay to her lover, on a particular night on each week, complains of the difficulty ſhe found in eſcaping to the window, 'où par fois etoit *teute nue* par l' eſpace 'de deux groſſes heures.' This ſtrange practice prevailed at a time when the day-dreſs of both ſexes was much warmer than at preſent; being generally bordered, and often lined with furs; inſomuch that numberleſs warrens were eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood of London, for the purpoſe of ſupplying its inhabitants with rabbets' ſkins.

"Perhaps it was this warmth of clothing that enabled our anceſtors, in defiance of a northern climate, to ſerenade their miſtreſſes with as much perſeverance, as if they had lived under the torrid zone. Chaucer thought he had given us the date of his *dream* with ſufficient exactneſs, when he deſcribed it as happening

About ſuch hour as lovers weep
And cry after their ladies grace.

"In France, as appears from the work already quoted, the lovers were ſometimes bound to conduct 'les ta-'bourins et les *bas* meneſtriers,' to the doors of their miſtreſſes, between midnight and daybreak, on every feſtival throughout the year; though the principal ſeaſon for ſuch gallantry was the beginning of May, when the windows were ornamented with pots of marjoram, and maypoles hung with garlands carried through the ſtreets, and raiſed before every door in ſucceſſion. This was called, 'reveiller les pots de mario-'laine,' and 'planter le mai.' The ſame ſeaſon appears to have been choſen by Engliſh lovers, for the purpoſe of 'crying after their ladies grace.'

"In houſes, of which the walls were made of clay, and the floors of the ſame materials, and where the ſtabling was under the ſame roof with the dwelling rooms, the furniture was not likely to be coſtly. Of this the author juſt quoted, received, from ſome ancient neighbours, the following deſcription: 'Our fathers (yea and we ourſelves), 'have lien full oft upon ſtraw pallets, 'on rough mats, covered only with a 'ſheet, under coverlets maid of *dag-'ſwain*, or *bopharlots* * (I uſe their own 'terms), and a good round log under 'their heads, inſtead of a bolſter or 'pillow. If it were ſo that our fathers, 'or the good man of the houſe, had, 'within ſeven years after his marriage, 'purchaſed a mattreſs or flock bed, 'and thereto a ſack of chaff to reſt his 'head upon, he thought himſelf to be 'as well lodged as the lord of the 'town; who, peradventure, lay ſeldom 'in a bed of down or whole feathers. 'As for ſervants, if they had any ſheet 'above them, it was well; for ſeldom 'had they any under their bodies, to 'keep them from the pricking ſtraw 'that ran oft through the canvaſs of 'the pallet, and raſed their hardened 'hides.' (P. 138.)

"The progreſs of improvement in building, was from clay to lath and plaſter, which was formed into panels between the principal timbers: to floors or *pargets* (as Harriſon calls them, i. e. *parquets*), coated with plaſter of Paris; and to ceilings overlaid with mortar, and waſhed with lime or plaſter 'of delectable whiteneſs.' Country houſes were generally covered with ſhingles; but in towns, the danger of fires obliged the inhabitants to adopt the uſe of tile or ſlate. Theſe latter buildings were very ſolid, and conſiſted of many ſtories projecting over each other, ſo that the windows, on oppoſite ſides of the ſtreet, nearly met.—'The walls of our houſes on the inner 'ſides,' ſays Harriſon, 'be either hang-'ed with tapeſtry, arras-work, or paint-'ed cloths, wherein either divers hiſ-'tories, or herbs, beaſts, knots, and

* "ᵭaȝ. Sax. (from whence *daggle* or *draggle*), any thing pendent, a *ſhred*, The term therefore means any *patched materials*, like thoſe worn by the pooreſt country people."

'ſuch

'ſuch like, are ſtained, or elſe they 'are ſeeled with oak of our own, or 'wainſcot brought out of the eaſt 'countries.' This relates, of courſe, to the houſes of the wealthy, which he alſo repreſents as abounding in plate and pewter. In earlier times, wooden platters, bowls, and drinking veſſels were univerſally uſed, excepting in the houſes of the nobles. In France, if we may believe M. de Paumy (Vie privée des Françoiſe), ſlices of bread, called 'Pains Tranchoirs,' were uſed as a ſubſtitute for plates, till the reign of Louis XII." *Vol.* i. *p.* 312.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XLIV. *Antiquities, hiſtorical, architectural, chorographical, and itinerary, in Nottinghamſhire and the adjacent Counties;* compriſing the Hiſtories of Southwell *(the Ad Pontem)* and of Newark *(the Sidnaceſter of the Romans)*: interſperſed with biographical Sketches, and profuſely embelliſhed with Engravings. In four Parts. By WILLIAM DICKINSON, Eſq. Part I. Vol. I. pp. 115. 14s. Large Paper 1l. 1s. Newark, printed by *Holt and Hage*, for *Cadell and Davies*, London.

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Cooke and Birrell.

PORTRAIT of the Author.
N. E. View of Southwell Church.
The weſt End of ditto.
Arches of the Anti-choir.
The Porch, on the north Side.
South End of the croſs Aiſle.
Arches of the Choir.
The Screen which encloſes the Choir.
The Chapter-houſe.
Entrance into the Chapter-houſe.
Coats of Arms, &c.
Remains of a Roman Foſs on Burridge Hill, Southwell.
Map of the Roman Roads, Stations, &c. near Southwell.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE—Introduction, on Architecture—The Church of Southwell—The Town of Southwell—Explanatory Obſervations on the Map.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"IT has long been conſidered as a matter of not only pleaſant and curious, but even of uſeful inquiry, to determine the roads and ſtations of the Romans, while they held the dominion of this iſland. Many of them have been aſcertained with indiſputable preciſion; ſome have been conjectured, ſubject to much doubt and controverſy; and many more remain ſtill entirely undiſcovered, to excite the diligence of the antiquary. Southwell *certainly*, Newark with *great probability*, preſents a moſt exuberant field for examination. This field it has been my amuſement to explore with ſome labour and attention, and to cultivate with the laudable proſpect of reaping a crop not altogether unworthy the attention of the learned. Should it appear that ſeveral roads of conſiderable conſequence, and ſeveral ſtations ſituated on or near them, belonging to the Romans, reſpecting which hiſtory has been ſilent, have been aſcertained; that the lines and limits of many more, which were heretofore dubious, have been fixed; and that, on the whole, ſuch a plain itinerary has been laid down, as will materially aſſiſt future explorers, not only of Roman but of Saxon and Norman antiquities, in this part of the country, one of my principal purpoſes will have been accompliſhed. It was next to impoſſible for any one, inveſtigating the origin and fortune of the town of Southwell, not to contemplate, with a conſiderable degree of admiration, its moſt extraordinary and ſtupendous church; to me it was by no means even a ſubordinate object. The diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, Norman, and Gothic architecture, have long been very favourite objects of ſolicitous inquiry. This ſtately though unequal pile preſents almoſt every of theſe different ſpecies, in perfect condition, diſcriminated with moſt obvious preciſion, and bearing ample teſtimony to each gradual and minute ſucceſſive improvement in architectural ſcience; from the rude and clumſy pier of Harold's, or of Canute's days, to the light fantaſtic Gothic ſhaft, uſed in the reigns of the latter Henrys. With ſuch an agglomeration, as it were, of ſpeci-

mens always before me, I formed the arduous attempt of extracting from them a ſort of architectural index, or nomenclature of columns, arches, and ornaments; by means of which the origin of every ancient building might, almoſt on a firſt view, be dated. How far theſe endeavours have been ſucceſsful will be determined by the peruſal of the following pages." *P.* vii.

EXTRACTS.

ORIGIN OF ARCHITECTURE.

"IT may be difficult, perhaps, to aſcertain the preciſe period of the world when architecture may be firſt dignified by the appellation of a ſcience: when convenience for habitation ceaſed to be the ſole object of the builder; when uſe gave place to ornament, and when men no longer followed their own inclinations in the erection of their dwellings; but meaſured their exertions by the rules of proportion, and the limitations of order. It ſeems on all hands, however, to be agreed, that the Tyrians were the firſt, of whoſe perfection in the art of building hiſtory gives any authentic teſtimony.

"That the Tyrians had arrived to a very great degree of celebrity in the ſcience of architecture, we may conclude from the propheſy of Iſaiah, when foretelling the downfal of their magnificent city.

"The Grecians were the next in order of time, with whom architecture ſeems to have obtained an honourable ſituation in the catalogue of arts. The ſpecimens, that remain to our time, moſt powerfully evince to what ſublimity of deſign, and correctneſs of execution, this learned people elevated it. With them originated the very names and diſtinctions, by which every order and every ornament are ſtill denominated, among the followers of this profeſſion. The Romans ſucceeded the Grecians in the empire of arts, as well as of arms; and the many remains, which their deſolated capital ſtill exhibits of their ancient grandeur, amply teſtify with what fidelity and effect they copied the deſigns, and followed the inſtructions of their illuſtrious predeceſſors. The Romans arrived at their *acme* in every ſpecies of ſcience during the reign of Auguſtus. It is no wonder that architecture ſhould accompany her ſiſter arts at the time of their maturity, as well as in their decline. Thus, by the ſingle exception of Trajan *, we do not read a ſingle reign, after that of Auguſtus, in which any building of great beauty or magnificence was erected by the Romans. The proudeſt monuments of this art, it is true, were involved in the general devaſtation of the weſtern empire; but the fame of ſome of them would have ſurvived the downfal of the imperial grandeur, if they had been either numerous or magnificent. Under the laſt twenty-eight emperors, indeed, there was no leiſure for the cultivation of ſcience, or for the exerciſe of the arts. If we except Alexander Severus, few of them united the talents with the inclination neceſſary for undertaking works of grandeur; but even the beſt of them were ſo continually haraſſed by foreign enemies, or by domeſtic broils, that it became impoſſible to cultivate the arts of peace. Even Vitruvius would ſcarcely have been an architect under the reigns of a Maximin or a Gordian.

"The fifth century produced a new epoch in the annals of architecture. The ravages of the Viſigoths deſtroyed nearly all the moſt beautiful and magnificent monuments of Grecian as well as of Roman antiquity; and introduced, in lieu of them, that ſtyle of building commonly denominated Gothic. On the ruins of ancient architecture was ingrafted, alſo, another ſpecies from the ſouth, as the Gothic was from the north, viz. the Mooriſh or Saracenic. Though there was a general reſemblance between theſe two ſtyles, ſo much that many writers have miſtakenly treated of them as one and the ſame, there was a palpable, and a very material difference. As a principal object, however, in not a few of the ſucceeding pages, will be an endeavour

* "Trajan's pillar, as it is called, was deſigned and built in honour of that emperor, by the architect Apollodorus, whoſe name it has immortalized: in the ſame reign alſo that ſtupendous work the bridge over the Danube, conſiſting of twenty-two arches, was projected and accompliſhed. Caligula, indeed, is ſaid to have begun a bridge over the Gulf of Baiæ, but this is not well authenticated."

to

to mark, with preciſion, the revolutions that have taken place in ancient architecture, ſince the downfal of the weſtern empire (which, if accompliſhed, will enable us to determine, with tolerable accuracy, the origin and age of almoſt every ancient building in the world), my firſt effort, at the commencement of this inveſtigation, ſhall be to bring into one point of view the opinions of all the writers of eminence on this intricate ſubject. Where they agree, or do not differ materially from each other, and their obſervations have received confirmation from more modern diſcoveries, they afford a tolerably correct and deciſive rule, whereby to form our judgment. Where they differ among themſelves, where they are contradicted by recent diſcoveries, or where their opinions have not met with the general concurrence of mankind, the ſubject is fairly open for new diſcuſſion, without the imputation of preſumption; for new conjecture, without the charge of temerity." *P. 5.*

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTHWELL CHURCH.

"TO the Norman order of architecture (which it ſeems did not differ materially, at firſt, from the Saxon, in any of its moſt eſſential characteriſtic features; but was equally diſtinguiſhed by circular arches and maſſive pillars, with, perhaps, ſome little addition of ſculpture, and, in ſome inſtances, vaulted roofs) ſucceeded, what is generally underſtood, though ſome think improperly, by the denomination of Gothic: becauſe, as Wren writes, 'the Goths 'were rather the deſtroyers, than in-'ventors of arts.' This ſtyle of building ſeems to have been introduced before the reign of King John, and to have prevailed very generally in that of Henry III. It continued, with little variation, till the time of Edward III. when a conſiderable alteration took place in the conſtruction of the pillars and roofs. The latter began to be divided into ſeveral compartments, by kinds of ribs, meeting in the centre of the arch, and forming triangular ſpaces on each ſide. Theſe ribs, and the junctions of them, were more or leſs ornamented, according to the affluence of the builder, the ſkill of the architect, the vicinity of the place to the ſeats of faſhion and improvement, either metropolis of the kingdom (London or York), and to the purpoſes of the building. The columns now began to take the form of a cluſter of ſmall pillars, cloſely united, and forming one compact and ſolid, but ſlender and elegant ſupport. About this period, and before any great alteration began to prevail in the mode of conſtructing the windows, we might, from the general ſtyle of this fabric, if we wanted other evidence, pronounce the choir of Southwell church to have been erected; but this matter is placed beyond a doubt by the licenſe of the king (Edward III.), in the eleventh year of his reign, to the chapter, for the getting of ſtones from a quarry in his foreſt of Shirewood, for the building of their church.

"The heads of Edward III. and his queen, as alſo that of the Black Prince, ſupport the ribs or ſprings of ſeveral arches in the choir. The prince's head, crowned with his three feathers, is particularly conſpicuous on the north ſide; and over the centre arch on the ſouth ſide, are the feathers only, neatly cut in the ſtone. By theſe numerous compliments to the prince, we may preſume this part was erected juſt at that point of time, when, by his conqueſt in France, he was in the zenith of his popularity.

"In conformity with the general taſte of that age, the windows are narrow, pointed, unornamented, and without any diviſion by ſtone guts or mullions. It was not till late in this reign, or in the next, that the faſhion became general of having the windows much larger, leſs pointed, and divided into ſeveral lights by ſmall ſtone pillars, terminating in various ramifications within the arch; beautified and diverſified, as accident influenced or deſign dictated.

"Of this latter ſpecies of architecture, Southwell church exhibits more ſpecimens than one, and thoſe not inelegant; viz. the chapter-houſe, and the ſcreen, which divides the choir from the weſtern part of the church. Theſe are of the ſame ſtyle, and, to all appearance, of the ſame age; doubtleſs much poſterior in date to the reſt of the Gothic work in this church. The chapter-houſe is a detached octagonal building, connected by a cloiſter with the north aiſle of the choir. To what reign its erection ought to be attributed, we

may, perhaps, void as we are of any thing like a record on the ſubject, find it no eaſy matter to determine. The outſide does not boaſt a profuſion of ornament, though its battlement and buttreſſes are light and well finiſhed, and in a good taſte. The inſide is much ſuperior. The arch of entrance has arreſted the admiration of many travellers; who, in ſo plain, and even clumſy a building as the major part of this church preſents to the view, could form no expectation of meeting with a piece of ſculpture, exceeding in elegance of deſign, and correctneſs of execution, almoſt every thing of a ſimilar kind in this kingdom *. This chapter-houſe is, in a general ſenſe, built upon the model of that of York, but in many particulars differs from it materially. The arch, of which I have been treating, is in the ſame ſtyle, but very ſuperior in beauty and workmanſhip. The roof is of ſtone, not very richly ornamented, but light and ſimple, and rather elegant. The ſtalls, which are niches in the wall, and extend quite round the room, are divided, each from the contiguous one, by a ſmall plain cylindrical column. Theſe columns ſupport the arched heads of the ſtalls; all of which are pointed, and much decorated with ſculpture, of a ſingular and curious, but not very ſtriking or highly finiſhed kind. Of the devices on theſe ſtalls, it is ſomewhat remarkable, conſidering they are very numerous, that no two bear the ſmalleſt reſemblance to each other. The windows are of the later Gothic; large, light, not much pointed at the vertex, and divided into three compartments by ſtone mullions. It is to be lamented, that the painted glaſs, which once adorned them, is almoſt wholly deſtroyed; the few mutilated fragments that remain being inſufficient for any purpoſes of illuſtration reſpecting the date of the building, or the benefactors to its foundation. The origin of the ſcreen is involved in the ſame obſcurity; but as the ſtyle is nearly if not altogether ſimilar, it may reaſonably be attributed to the ſame period.

"It is obſervable in the choir of this church, the only part, the date of which can be incontrovertibly aſcertained; that the faſhionable ſtyle of architecture was unknown at Southwell for full half a century after it had prevailed in moſt other parts of the kingdom: for the more ornamented Gothic had been long introduced, and indeed was become very general in public buildings, at the time this part of Southwell church was erected. The choir, which was indiſputably completed in the reign of Edward III. is of the ſtyle of Edward I.; ſo the chapter-houſe, which has all the appearance of being built much ſubſequent to the contiguous parts of the church, is of the ſtyle of Edward III. excepting, indeed, the arch at the entrance, and that carries with it a ſtill more modern appearance. If we affix to this building an origin as much ſubſequent to the introduction of that ſtyle, of which it bears the appearance, as the choir itſelf is after that age, whoſe features predominate in it, we muſt place the chapter-houſe in the reign of Richard II. Should this conjecture meet with no material objection, it will receive ſome confirmation from a prevalent tradition, reſpecting one of the ornaments of the arch, at the entrance into the cloiſter, which leads to the place we are examining. The ornament I mean is the head of a biſhop. On what foundation does not appear, but this has always been ſuppoſed, at Southwell, to be a repreſentation of Archbiſhop Neville. Neville, we know, filled the ſee of York in the reign of Richard; to which period the building of the chapter-houſe has been attributed. Giving credit, therefore, to the teſtimony of tradition, theſe facts ſeem to confer ſome reciprocity of illuſtration on each other, and give us ground to conclude, that this chapter-houſe was built, perhaps by the bounty, at leaſt under the ſanction of this prelate. Another circumſtance, not to be omitted, is, that on the oppoſite ſide of the arch to the archbiſhop, is the head of a king, very like the engraving of

* "Dr. Drummond, the late archbiſhop of York, whoſe taſte and ſcience in architecture are inconteſtably eſtabliſhed, by the buildings he erected at Biſhopthorpe, preferred the arch, which is the preſent ſubject of obſervation, to every thing of the kind in the kingdom; and even went ſo far as to ſay, he had ſcarcely ſeen it ſurpaſſed in Italy."

King

King Richard in Rapin's Hiſtory of England; and in the window over this arch, till of late years, was the portraiture of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, and uncle to that king, on a ſquare of glaſs, well painted, and in good preſervation." *P.* 58.

XLV. *Barrow's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.* (Continued from p. 196.)

THE KAFFERS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE USE OF FISH.

"THERE are perhaps few nations, beſides the Kaffers, that have not contrived to draw ſome advantages from the poſſeſſion of the ſea-coaſt. They have no kind of fiſhery whatſoever, either with nets or boats. Whether they retain any remains of ſuperſtition attached to ſome of the various modifications through which the Mahometan, as well as the Chriſtian, religion has undergone in its progreſs through different countries, that forbids them the uſe of fiſh; or whether their way of life has hitherto prevented them from thinking on the means of obtaining a livelihood from the waters, I cannot pretend to ſay; but they ſcarcely know what kind of a creature a fiſh is. The whole extent of their coaſt, that is waſhed by the ſea and interſected by the mouths of ſeveral large rivers, does not produce a ſingle boat, nor canoe, nor any thing that reſembles a floating veſſel. The ſhort ſpace of time, perhaps, which they have occupied that part of Africa they now inhabit, has not yet ſufficiently familiarized them to the nature of deep waters, to intruſt themſelves upon a frail bark.

'Illi robur et æs triplex
'Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
'Commiſit pelago ratem
'Primus'———

"The Kaffers moſt certainly are not the aborigines of the ſouthern angle of Africa. Surrounded on all ſides by people that differ in every point, in colour, in features, in form, in diſpoſition, in manners, and in language, it would be abſurd to conſider them as indigenous to the ſmall ſpot they now poſſeſs. To ſpeculate upon their origin, it might not perhaps be far from the mark to ſuppoſe them to have ſprung from ſome of the tribes of thoſe wandering Arabs known by the name of Beduins. Theſe people are known to have penetrated into almoſt every part of Africa. Much of the Arab features are viſible in the countenance of a Kaffer; and there is a ſtrong reſemblance in his way of life, his paſtoral habits, his character, and treatment of ſtrangers that may want his protection. Colonies of theſe people have found their way even to the iſlands of South Africa, where more difficulties would occur than in a journey over land to the Cape of Good Hope. By ſkirting the Red Sea, and turning to the ſouthward along the ſea-coaſt, the great deſert of ſand that divides Africa into two parts is entirely avoided, and the paſſage lies over a country habitable as far as is known in every part." *P.* 211.

DISPOSAL OF THEIR DEAD.

"THE Kaffers differ alſo very materially from all the neighbouring nations in their manner of diſpoſing of the dead. Funeral rites are beſtowed only on the bodies of their chiefs, and on their children. The firſt are generally interred very deep in the kraals or places where their own oxen uſed to ſtand at nights; and the bodies of infants are moſt commonly depoſited in the ant-hills that have been excavated by the myrmecophagæ or ant-eaters. The reſt are expoſed to be devoured by wolves. As theſe animals drag them away immediately into their dens, the relations of the deceaſed are in no danger of being ſhocked or diſguſted with the ſight of the mangled carcaſs. A Kaffer, in conſideration of this piece of ſervice, holds the life of a wolf ſacred, at leaſt he never endeavours to deſtroy it; the conſequence of which is, that the country ſwarms with them. Some author has aſſerted, that the cuſtom of burning the dead was univerſal, till the practice of it, adopted as the moſt prudent and convenient diſpoſal of an unpleaſant object, became a ſubject of oſtentatious parade; and the funeral pile having at length exhauſted the foreſts, neceſſity obliged them to have recourſe to other means, ſome to interment, others to expoſure in high places to be devoured by crows and vultures. Had the Kaffers ever burned

burned their dead in the country they now inhabit, they were under no neceſſity of diſcontinuing the practice for want of fuel, being in the midſt of inexhauſtible foreſts." *P.* 200.

SKETCH OF THE MANNERS AND COUNTRY OF THE BOSJESMANS.

"THREE weeks had ſcarcely elapſed, after our return from the Kaffer country, till we were ready for another expedition to the northward, acroſs the Sneuwberg or Snowy Mountains. In theſe mountains, and in the country immediately behind them, dwells a race of men, that, by their habits and manner of life, are juſtly entitled to the name of ſavage; a name, however, of which, it is greatly to be feared, they have been rendered more worthy by the conduct of the European ſettlers. They are known in the colony by the name of Bosjeſmans, or men of the buſhes, from the concealed manner in which they make their approaches to kill and to plunder. They neither cultivate the ground nor breed cattle, but ſubſiſt, in part, on the natural produce of their country, and make up the reſt by depredations on the coloniſts on one ſide, and the neighbouring tribes of people that are more civilized than themſelves, on the other. Twenty years ago, it ſeems, they were leſs numerous and leſs ferocious than at the preſent day; and their boldneſs and numbers are ſaid of late to have very much increaſed. At one time they were pretty well kept under by regular expeditions of the peaſantry againſt them. Each diviſion had its commandant, who was authorized to raiſe a certain number of men, and theſe were furniſhed by government with powder and ball. It was a ſervice at all times taken with reluctance, eſpecially by ſuch as were leaſt expoſed to the attacks of the ſavages; and, during the late diſturbances of Graaff Reynet, theſe expeditions met with conſiderable interruptions. The people of Bruyntjes Hoogte were the firſt who failed in raiſing their proportion of men. Zuure Veldt was deſerted, and Camdeboo and Zwart Ruggens became negligent and remiſs. The people of Sneuwberg, lying neareſt to the common enemy, were left to ſuſtain the whole brunt of the buſineſs; and had they not conducted themſelves with great fortitude, perſeverance, and addreſs, that valuable part of the colony, the nurſery of cattle, had now been abandoned. A whole diviſion called the *Tarka*, and a great part of another, the Sea-cow river, and Rhinoceros-berg, had been deſerted, as well as a ſmall part of Sneuwberg. There is, however, another cauſe which, more than the interruption to the expeditions, has tended to increaſe the ſtrength and the boldneſs of theſe ſavages, and which, unleſs removed, will in the end effect the utter ruin of this diſtant part of the colony. The caſe is this: The government of the Cape, which ſeemed to have been as little acquainted with the temper and diſpoſition of its diſtant ſubjects as with the geography of the country, formed all its reſolutions reſpecting the Bosjeſmans, on repreſentations made to it by the perſons immediately concerned. In conſequence of theſe repreſentations, it decreed that ſuch of the Bosjeſmans as ſhould be taken alive in the expeditions made againſt them, were to be diſtributed by lot among the commandant and his party, with whom they were to remain in a ſtate of ſervitude during their lives. Such as have been taken very young, and well treated, have turned out moſt excellent ſervants; they have ſhown great talent, great activity, and great fidelity. An oppoſite treatment has been productive of a contrary effect; and the brutal conduct of moſt of the Dutch farmers towards thoſe in their employ has already been noticed. The poor Hottentot bears it with patience, or ſinks under it; but on the temper and the turn of mind of the Bosjeſman it has a very different effect. He takes the firſt opportunity that offers of eſcaping to his countrymen, and contrives frequently to carry off with him a muſket, and powder and ball. With tales of cruelty he excites them to revenge; he aſſiſts them in their plans of attack; tells them the ſtrength of the whole, and of individuals; the number of their cattle, and the advantages and the dangers that will occur in the attempt to carry them off; the manner in which expeditions are conducted againſt them; and, in ſhort, every thing he knows reſpecting the coloniſts. Armed with muſkets and poiſoned arrows, a party of theſe people was bold enough, a few days before we commenced our journey, to approach

approach within four or five miles of the Drosdy, from whence they carried off several hundred sheep. They were followed into a kloof of one of the mountains of Sneuwberg, where they remained in possession of their plunder, laughing at their pursuers, and inviting them to approach and taste a little of their own mutton. One of them fired a musket, and the ball grazing the hat of a peasant, caused the pursuing party to make a precipitate retreat.

"In order, therefore, to bring about a conversation with some of the chiefs of this people; to try if, by presents and a lenient conduct, they could be prevailed upon to quit their present wild and marauding way of life; at the same time to see the state of the colony, and the situation of the inhabitants; to inspect the boundaries, and to examine the nature of the country, a journey to the northward appeared indispensably necessary. It promised also much curiosity: and as no European traveller, except the two gentlemen mentioned in the introductory chapter, had ever ascended the mountains of Snow, a great deal of novelty was to be expected from it.

"On the 20th of October we departed from the Drosdy, crossed the Sunday and its accompanying Karroo, and at the distance of ten miles northwesterly reached the foot of the mountains, within which a narrow defile of five miles in length, and a steep ascent of three miles at the farther extremity, led upon the extensive plains, and among the scattered mountains that compose the Sneuwberg. From the plains of Camdeboo, the fronts of these mountains appear to be the most regular formed, though the most confusedly placed, of any within the limits of the colony. The stone stratum that terminates their summits is so perfectly horizontal, and so regularly squared at the angles, that their vast height and magnitude alone contradict the idea of supposing them to be lines of masonry." *P.* 234.

"The following day brought us to *Waay Hoek*, or Windy Corner, the habitation of the late provisional landrost of Graaff Reynet, who had signified an inclination to accompany us on the intended expedition. He had attended Governor Van Plettenberg on his journey northwards, and had since been commandant for many years on expeditions against the Bosjesmans, which had given him an opportunity of being acquainted not only with the different parts within, but also with much of the country beyond, the limits of the colony. Having prepared himself for the journey, we remained with him only for the night; and on the following morning sent forward the waggons, while we made an excursion into the mountains on our left in search of Bosjesmans. A large party of these people had carried off a number of cattle but two days before, and another was supposed to be still hovering about in these mountains. The places of their usual haunts are easily discoverable, but generally very difficult of access, and not safe to approach. The kloofs or chasms, washed by torrents of water rushing down the steep sides of the high stratified mountains, frequently leave a succession of caverns, of which the Bosjesman chooses the highest, as not only removing him farther from the danger of a surprise, but giving him also the command of a greater extent of country.

"In one of these retreats were discovered their recent traces. The fires were scarcely extinguished, and the grass on which they had slept was not yet withered. On the smooth sides of the cavern were drawings of several animals that had been made from time to time by these savages. Many of them were caricatures; but others were too well executed not to arrest attention. The different antelopes that were there delineated had each their character so well discriminated, that the originals, from whence the representations had been taken, could, without any difficulty, be ascertained. Among the numerous animals that were drawn, was the figure of a zebra remarkably well done; all the marks and characters of this animal were accurately represented, and the proportions were seemingly correct. The force and spirit of drawings, given to them by bold touches judiciously applied, and by the effect of light and shadow, could not be expected from savages; but for accuracy of outline and correctness of the different parts, worse drawings than that of the zebra have passed through the engraver's hands. The materials with which they had been executed were charcoal, pipe-clay, and the different ochres. The animals

animals repreſented were zebras, quachas, gemſboks, ſpringboks, reeboks, elands, baboons, and oſtriches, all of which, except the gemſbok, are found upon the very ſpot. Several croſſes, circles, points, and lines, were placed in a long rank, as if intended to expreſs ſome meaning; but no other attempt appeared at the repreſentation of inanimate objects. In the courſe of travelling, I had frequently heard the peaſantry mention the drawings in the mountains behind the Sneuwberg, made by the Bosjeſmans; but I took it for granted they were caricatures only, ſimilar to thoſe on the doors and walls of uninhabited buildings, the works of idle boys; and it was no diſagreeable diſappointment to find them very much the reverſe. Some of the drawings were known to be new; but many of them had been remembered from the firſt ſettlement of this part of the colony.

"A part of the upper ſurface of the cavern was covered with a thick coating of a black ſubſtance, that externally had the appearance of pitch. In conſiſtence, tenacity, and colour of a browniſh black, it reſembled Spaniſh liquorice. The ſmell was ſlightly bituminous, but faint, and rather offenſive. It flamed weakly in the candle, and gave out a thin browniſh fluid, but no ſmell while burning; the reſiduum was a black coaly ſubſtance, two thirds of the original bulk. The patch adhering to the rock was covered with myriads of very minute flies. In reaching up to it, in order to cut off a ſpecimen with my knife, the people called out to me to deſiſt, aſſuring me that if the ſmalleſt particle got into the eye, the ſight of it would be loſt for ever; that it was deadly poiſon, and uſed by the Hottentots to ſmear the points of their arrows. They all agreed in the baneful qualities of this black matter, from having experienced the fatal effects of it on ſeveral of their companions, who had ſuffered lingering deaths from wounds received with arrows poiſoned by the *klip gift*, or rock poiſon. Not having as yet the opportunity of trying the deleterious quality of the ſubſtance, I cannot pretend to ſay whether this account of the peaſantry be ſtrictly true.

"In the courſe of the day we arrived at the houſe of Krüger, the commandant of Sneuwberg, who kindly offered his ſervices to be of our party, though he had but juſt returned from an expedition againſt the Bosjeſmans. He had at this time with him in the houſe one of theſe wild men, with his two wives and a little child, which had come to him by lot, out of forty that had been taken priſoners. The man was only four feet five inches high, and his wives were ſtill of a ſhorter ſtature, one being four feet two, and the other four feet three inches. He repreſented to us the condition of his countrymen as truly deplorable. That for ſeveral months in the year, when the froſt and ſnow prevented them from making their excurſions againſt the farmers, their ſufferings from cold and want of food were indeſcribable; that they frequently beheld their wives and children periſhing with hunger, without being able to give them any relief. The good ſeaſon even brought little alleviation to their miſery. They knew themſelves to be hated by all mankind, and that every nation around them was an enemy planning their deſtruction. Not a breath of wind ruſtled through the leaves, not a bird ſcreamed, that were not ſuppoſed to announce danger. Hunted thus like beaſts of prey, and ill treated in the ſervice of the farmers, he ſaid that they conſidered themſelves driven to deſperation. The burden of their ſong was vengeance againſt the Dutch. This little man was intended to have accompanied us; but as he ſeemed more inclined to abide by his wives, he was permitted to follow his uxorious inclinations.

"Proceeding to the northward, a curious but truly deplorable ſpectacle preſented itſelf. It was a troop of locuſts reſting upon the ground. They covered a ſpace of about one ſquare mile in extent, ſo completely that the ſurface appeared to the eye, at a little diſtance, to have been burnt and ſtrewed over with brown aſhes. Not a ſhrub nor blade of graſs was viſible. The waggons paſſed directly through them, before which they roſe up in a cloud that darkened the air on each ſide. Deſirous of ſeeing the whole troop on the wing, the Hottentots ran amongſt them, and the horſes were made to gallop through them, but without ſucceſs: none but ſuch as were immediately under the feet of the men and horſes roſe up. The peaſantry

affirm that they are not to be driven away unleſs the ſignal for departure ſhould be given from their commander in chief, one of which is ſuppoſed to accompany every troop." *P.* 238.

REMARKABLE BIRDS.

"THE rills of water that meandered through the meadows were covered with the common reed, and theſe were frequented with vaſt flocks of ſmall birds, particularly with the *loxia orix*, called by Engliſh ornithologiſts the *granadier*, and by the French the cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope. The male is remarkable for its gaudy plumage during the ſpring and ſummer months: in theſe ſeaſons the neck, breaſt, back, upper and under part of the rump, are of a bright crimſon; the throat and abdomen are gloſſy black. During the other ſix months it is ſtripped of its gaudy attire, and adopts the modeſt garb of the female, which is at all times that of a greyiſh brown. They are gregarious, and build their neſts in large ſocieties. Another remarkable bird we obſerved in the reeds. This was the long-tailed finch, deſcribed in the *Syſtema Naturæ*, as the *loxia Caffra*, on the authority of Thunberg; and in the ſame book, with more propriety, as the *emberiza longicauda*. The changes that this bird undergoes are ſtill more extraordinary than thoſe of the granadier. The black feathers of its tail, which are fifteen inches long, while the body is barely five, are placed in vertical poſitions, like thoſe of the domeſtic cock. The bounty of nature ſeems to have been extended to this bird to its diſadvantage; its tail, when on the wing, impeding, inſtead of aſſiſting, its flight. This long tail, however, endures but the ſeaſon of love. In the winter it aſſumes the ſame ſhape as that of the female, ſhort, brown, and horizontal; and it can then fly like other birds. The change of plumage, in many birds, from that of the male to the female, and the contrary, has led ſome ſpeculative naturaliſts to adopt an opinion that a change of ſex alſo actually takes place. This, however, is not the caſe with reſpect to the two birds in queſtion. The long-tailed finch appears to be one of thoſe few of the feathered tribe that, in a ſtate of nature, are found to be polygamous. I have frequently ſeen from thirty to forty of their neſts together in one clump of reeds, but never more than two males at one place. The conſtruction of their neſts is very curious. Theſe are entirely compoſed of green graſs neatly plaited into a round ball, and knotted faſt between the ſtems of two reeds. The entrance is through a tube, whoſe orifice is on the under ſide, next to the water." *P.* 243.

THE SEA-COW RIVER—MYRIADS OF LOCUSTS.

"ON the evening of the 26th, we collected our forces at the commencement of the Sea-cow river, which was about ſix miles to the northward of the laſt habitation. This river is formed from the collected branches that fall to the northward from the different parts of Sneuwberg, and from the Roode-berg, or Red Mountain, which is in fact an arm of the former, ſtretching to the northward. The Sea-cow river, and indeed all the ſtreams that behind the Snowy Mountains ran northerly, were remarkably diſtinguiſhed from thoſe whoſe currents took an oppoſite direction, by having their banks covered with tall reeds, the *arundo phragmites*, and deſtitute of a ſhrub or tree; whereas the latter were always encloſed by mimoſas, willows, and other tall arboreous plants. The northern rivers conſiſted generally of a chain of deep ſtagnant pools, connected by the beds of narrow channels, that for the greateſt part of the year are entirely dry. Some of the *gats*, or holes, of the Sea-cow river, were five or ſix miles in length, and deep enough to have floated a line-of-battle ſhip. They formerly contained vaſt numbers of the animal from whence the river has borrowed its name; but the proximity of the colony, and the great convenience of hunting them in theſe pools, have been the means of deſtroying them almoſt entirely. Now and then a hippopotamus is ſtill taken in ſome of the holes of the river.

"The following day we paſſed over plains that ſwarmed with game. Purſuing the gnoos and different antelopes, we killed a prodigious large tiger-wolf, ſuch as has been deſcribed, two quachas, and a couple of ſnakes of the ſame ſpecies, one five, the other near ſix feet long; their colour was entirely

a golden yellow; they were very fierce, and made ſeveral attempts to ſpring at the horſes. The peaſantry conſidered them as very venemous, and gave them the name of *cobra capella.*

"Twenty miles farther to the northward brought us to that part of the river where Governor Van Plettenberg ended his travels towards this quarter; and, in commemoration of the event, he cauſed a ſtone or *baaken* to be there erected, which he alſo intended ſhould ſerve as a point in the line of demarcation between the colony and the country of the Bosjeſmans. Theſe people, however, had thrown down and broken in pieces the monument; but the place retained the name of the *Edel Heer's baaken;* and the large hole of the river, upon the bank of which it ſtood, bore the name of Plettenberg.

"The *baaken* of the governor was leſs a ſubject of curioſity than one that appeared on the oppoſite bank of the river. This was a clump of about half a dozen large buſhes, the firſt that had occurred for as many days; yet the rarity of fruiteſcent plants would not have attracted ſo much notice, had it not been for the vaſt number and ſize of neſts with which they appeared to be loaded. Theſe were judged to be at leaſt ſufficiently large for the vultures that were hovering in the air, or for the large blue cranes that ſat by the river's ſide near them. On approaching the buſhes, a numerous flock of birds, about the ſize of the common ſky-lark, iſſued from them. The farmers, though unacquainted with the neſts, immediately recogniſed the bird to be the locuſt-eater, and rejoiced not a little at its appearance ſo near the colony. This ſpecies of thruſh is a migrating bird, and is only met with in places where the migrating locuſt frequents. It had not been ſeen in the colony for the ſpace of thirteen years; that is to ſay, ſince the laſt time that the locuſts infeſted the Sneuwberg. The head, breaſt, and back, are of a pale cinereous colour; the abdomen and rump white; wings and tail black, the latter ſhort and a little forked; from the angle of the mouth a naked area of ſulphureous yellow extends under the eye and a little beyond it; and two naked black ſtriæ under the throat. The ſpecific name of *gryllivorous* may with propriety be given to it, as its whole food ſeems to conſiſt of the larvæ of this inſect, at leaſt when they are to be obtained. Nature has ſeldom given a bane but ſhe has accompanied it with an antidote; or, in other words, ſhe has ordained that one half of the creation ſhould deſtroy and devour the other, that the conſtant operations of reproduction might be going on. The numbers of the gryllivori are not leſs aſtoniſhing than thoſe of the locuſts. Their neſts, that at a diſtance appeared to be of ſuch great magnitude, were found on examination to conſiſt of a number of cells, each of which was a ſeparate neſt, with a tube that led into it through the ſide. Of ſuch cells each clump contained from ſix to twenty; and one roof of interwoven twigs covered the whole like that made by the magpie. Moſt of them had young birds, generally five; the eggs were of a blueiſh white, with ſmall, faint, reddiſh ſpecks. Theſe birds had here taken up a temporary abode in a place where they were not likely, in a ſhort ſpace of time, to be under the neceſſity of quitting for want of food. Of the innumerable multitudes of the incomplete inſect, or larva, of the locuſts, that at this time infeſted this part of Africa, no adequate idea could poſſibly be conceived without having witneſſed them. For the ſpace of ten miles on each ſide of the Sea-cow river, and eighty or ninety miles in length, an area of ſixteen or eighteen hundred ſquare miles, the whole ſurface might literally be ſaid to be covered with them. The water of the river was ſcarcely viſible on account of the dead carcaſſes that floated on the ſurface, drowned in the attempt to come at the reeds which grew in the water. They had devoured every green herb and every blade of graſs; and had it not been for the reeds, on which our cattle entirely ſubſiſted while we ſkirted the banks of the river, the journey muſt have been diſcontinued, at leaſt in the line that had been propoſed. The larvæ, as generally is the caſe in this claſs of nature, are much more voracious than the perfect inſect; nothing that is green ſeems to come amiſs to them. They are not, however, without a choice in their food. When they attack a field of corn juſt ſtruck into the ear, they firſt mount to the ſummit, and pick out every grain before they touch the leaves and the ſtem. In ſuch a ſtate it

it is lamentable to ſee the ruins of a fine field of corn. The inſect ſeems conſtantly to be in motion, and to have ſome object in view. When on a march during the day it is utterly impoſſible to turn the direction of a troop, which is generally with the wind. The traces of their route over the country are very obvious for many weeks after they have paſſed it, the ſurface appearing as if ſwept by a broom, or as if a harrow had been drawn over it. Towards the ſetting of the ſun the march is diſcontinued, when the troop divides into companies, which ſurround the ſmall ſhrubs, or tufts of graſs, or ant-hills, and in ſuch thick patches that they appear like ſo many ſwarms of bees; and in this manner they reſt till daylight. It is at ſuch times as they are thus formed that the farmers have any chance of deſtroying them, which they ſometimes effect by driving among them a flock of two or three thouſand ſheep. By the reſtleſſneſs of theſe they are trampled to death.

"Luckily the viſits of this gregarious inſect are but periodical, otherwiſe the whole country muſt inevitably be deſerted; for they reſt, as the prophet in Holy Writ hath ſaid, 'upon all 'thorns and upon all buſhes.' Even at this time the cattle in many parts of Sneuwberg are ſtarving for want of food. The preſent year is the third of their continuance, and their increaſe has far exceeded that of a geometrical progreſſion whoſe ratio is a million. For ten years preceding their preſent viſit, they were entirely free from them. Their laſt exit from the colony was rather ſingular. All the full-grown inſects were driven into the ſea by a tempeſtuous north-weſt wind, and were afterwards caſt upon the beach, where it is ſaid they formed a bank of three or four feet high, that extended from the mouth of the Bosjeſman's river to that of the Beeka, a diſtance of near fifty Engliſh miles; and it is aſſerted, that when this maſs became putrid, and the wind was at ſouth-eaſt, the ſtench was ſenſibly felt in ſeveral parts of Sneuwberg. Fortunately they were driven thus to ſea before they had depoſited their eggs in the ground. The larvæ at the ſame time were emigrating to the northward. The column paſſed the houſes of two of our party, who aſſerted that it continued without any interruption for more than a month. The gryllivori in myriads were cloſe at their heels, and departed along with them; ſince which, to the preſent year, not one of them was to be found in the country." *P.* 254.

(To be continued.)

XLVI. *Coxe's Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire.* (Concluded from p. 202.)

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH.

"TRADITION ſtill points out a ſmall apartment of the priory as the library of Geoffrey of Monmouth; it bears in the ceiling and windows remains of former magnificence, but is much more modern than the age of Geoffrey: it is now converted into a ſchool-room. Although the century in which Geoffrey flouriſhed is known, yet neither his family, the time of his birth, nor the place of his education is aſcertained; we are only informed that he was born in this town, probably educated in the monaſtery, became archdeacon of Monmouth, and was conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1152. By ſome he is called a monk of the Dominican order, but according to Leland, without ſufficient authority; by others he is ſtyled a cardinal, but has no more claim to that dignity than his heroes have to the actions which he makes them perform.

"He wrote a treatiſe on the holy ſacrament, and ſome miſcellaneous verſes on Merlin; yet neither of theſe performances would have reſcued his name from oblivion, had not chance made him the tranſlator of a Britiſh hiſtory, preſented to him in the original language, by Walter, archdeacon of Oxford.

"This hiſtory has occaſioned a long controverſy, and divided the learned world as much as any other work ever given to the public: by ſome it has been treated as a forgery impoſed upon the world by Geoffrey himſelf; by others, the groundwork is conſidered as true, although the hiſtory, like moſt monkiſh writings, is mixed with childiſh fables and legendary tales. Thompſon, the tranſlator of the Britiſh Hiſtory, has written an elaborate vindication of the work, and defends Geoffrey

with great ſkill and learning; but after refuting the charge of forgery, he has failed in eſtabliſhing it as an hiſtorical performance; for he himſelf invalidates its authority by acknowledging, that it was only ſuch an irregular account as the Britains were able to preſerve in thoſe times of deſtruction and confuſion; beſides ſome other romantic tales, which indeed might be traditions among the Welſh, and ſuch as Geoffrey might think entertaining ſtories for the credulity of the times.

"We have, however, no need of any other arguments than the confeſſion of Geoffrey himſelf, who acknowledges that the Hiſtory of Britain was not *wholly* a tranſlation of the Welſh manuſcript; he avows that he added ſeveral parts, particularly Merlin's prophecies, and inſerted ſome circumſtances 'which he had heard from that 'moſt learned hiſtorian, Walter arch-'deacon of Oxford.'

"The controverſy is at length finally decided, and the beſt Welſh critics allow, that Geoffrey's work was a vitiated tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Britiſh Kings, written by Tyſſilio, or St. Teliau, biſhop of St. Aſaph, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century. Geoffrey in his work omitted many parts, made conſiderable alterations, additions, and interpolations, latiniſed many of the Britiſh appellations, and in the opinion of a learned Welſhman, murdered Tyſſilio*; we may therefore conclude, that Geoffrey ought to be no more cited as hiſtorical authority than Amadis de Gaul, or the Seven Champions of Chriſtendom.

"But whatever opinion may be entertained, in regard to its authenticity, Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory forms a new epoch in the literature of this country; and next to the Hiſtory of Charlemagne, by Turpin, probably written in the eleventh century, was the firſt production which introduced that ſpecies of compoſition called romance." *P.* 295.

PERTHIR—ANECDOTE OF MR. POWELL AND MR. PROGER.

"MR. Lorimer pointed out to me a window remarkable for a curious anecdote, relating to the conteſt for precedence, between the rival houſes of Perthir and Werndee, which, though leſs bloody, was not leſs obſtinate, than that between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Mr. Proger dining with a friend at Monmouth, propoſed riding to Werndee in the evening; but his friend objecting, becauſe it was late and likely to rain, Mr. Proger replied, 'With regard to the lateneſs of the 'hour, we ſhall have moonlight; and 'ſhould it happen to rain, Perthir is 'not far from the road, and my couſin 'Powell will, I am very ſure, give us 'a night's lodging.' They accordingly mounted their horſes, but being ſoon overtaken by a violent ſhower, rode to Perthir, and found all the family retired to reſt. Mr. Proger, however, calling to his couſin, Mr. Powell opened the window, and looking out, aſked, 'In the name of wonder, what means 'all this noiſe? Who is there?'—'It 'is only I, your couſin Proger of Wern-'dee, who am come to your hoſpita-'ble door for ſhelter from the incle-'mency of the weather, and hope you 'will be ſo kind as to give me and my 'friend a lodging.'—'What! is it you, 'couſin Proger? you and your friend 'ſhall be inſtantly admitted, but upon 'one condition, that you will allow, 'and never hereafter diſpute, that I 'am the head of the family.'—'What 'did you ſay?" returned Mr. Proger. 'Why I ſay, if you expect to paſs the 'night in my houſe, you muſt allow 'that I am the head of the family.'—'No, Sir, I never would admit that; 'were it to rain ſwords and daggers, I 'would ride this night to Werndee, 'rather than lower the conſequence of 'my family. Come up, Bald, come 'up.'—'Stop a moment, couſin Pro-'ger; have you not often confeſſed, 'that the firſt Earl of Pembroke (of 'the name of Herbert) was the youngeſt 'ſon of Perthir, and will you ſet your-'ſelf above the Earls of Pembroke?'—'True, I muſt give place to the Earl 'of Pembroke, becauſe he is a peer of 'the realm; but ſtill, though a peer, 'he is of the youngeſt branch of my 'family, being deſcended from the 'fourth ſon of Werndee, who was 'your anceſtor, and ſettled at Perthir; 'whereas I am deſcended from the 'eldeſt ſon. Indeed my couſin Jones

* "Letter from Lewis Morris to Edward Richard. Cambrian Regiſter for 1795, P. 347."

'of

'of Lanarth is of an older branch than 'you, and yet he never diſputes that 'I am the head of the family.'—'Why, 'couſin Proger, I have nothing more 'to ſay, ſo good night to you.'—'Stop 'a moment, Mr. Powell,' ſaid the ſtranger, 'you ſee how it pours, do 'admit me at leaſt; I will not diſpute 'with you about our families.'—'Pray, 'Sir, what is your name, and where 'do you come from?'—'My name 'is * * *, and I come from the county 'of * * *.'—'A Saxon of courſe; it 'would be very curious indeed, Sir, 'ſhould I diſpute with a Saxon about 'families; no, Sir, you muſt ſuffer for 'the obſtinacy of your friend, and ſo 'a pleaſant ride to you both'." *P.* 316.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN OF KENT.

"AS Newcaſtle teems with tales of ſprites and elves, ſo Groſmont rings with the achievements of John of Kent, whoſe exploits almoſt eclipſe the adventures of Baron Munkhauſen. Old and young women, men and boys, unite in relating with extreme volubility, and without the ſmalleſt diſagreement, a ſeries of extraordinary tales concerning this wonderful perſonage. Like Dr. Fauſtus, he is ſaid to have made a compact with the devil; but, more ſucceſsful than the Doctor, he evaded the conditions of his covenant, and outwitted the prince of darkneſs, both in his life and at his death.

"Among the early ſpecimens of his magical ſkill, while a farmer's boy in the vicinity, he confined a number of crows, which he was ordered to keep from the corn, in an old barn without a roof, that he might viſit Groſmont fair. 'And ſure enough,' ſaid the old woman who told me the anecdote, 'they were there; for they made a 'terrible clatter, and would not fly 'away till Jack himſelf came and re-'leaſed them.'

"Kentchurch Houſe, the neighbouring ſeat of the Scudamore family, by whom he was hired as a ſervant, became afterwards the ſcene of his marvellous exploits, which it would be tedious to recount. But the feat of all others, which moſt endears his memory to the inhabitants of Groſmont, was the conſtruction of the bridge over the Monnow, leading to Kentchurch: it is ſtill called John of Kent's bridge, and is ſaid to have been built in one night by one of his familiar ſpirits. 'But it could not be the devil, Sir,' added the relater of the tale, 'for he 'would never have done ſo good an 'action.'

"An old tombſtone in the churchyard, cloſe to the eaſt wall of the chancel, is ſaid to cover his body; and the legend reports, that he was interred under the wall to evade the condition of his compact, which ſtipulated, that if buried either within the church, or out of the church, he ſhould become the property of Satan. At the time of both my viſits to Groſmont, this tomb was covered with a quantity of rubbiſh, which prevented me from inſpecting it; but I was informed by the clerk, and by many other perſons, that it contained no inſcription.

"A cellar at Kentchurch Houſe is ſtill ſhown as the ſtable where he kept horſes, on which he traverſed the air with the ſpeed of Lapland witches; and his portrait on wood, painted in oil, is likewiſe there preſerved.

"The family of Kentchurch, to whom I applied for the true character and actions of this reputed ſorcerer, could afford no ſpecific or poſitive information. According to tradition, he was a monk, educated at one of the univerſities, and remarkable for his learning; in an age of ignorance, his acquirements excited the aſtoniſhment of his contemporaries, and, like Friar Bacon, he was eſteemed by the vulgar a necromancer. A Latin tranſlation of the Bible, on vellum, which was either made or copied by him, was preſerved in the family, but has been long miſlaid or deſtroyed.

"Various opinions have been entertained concerning this myſterious perſonage. According to ſome he was the John of Kent, Gwent, or Went, a Franciſcan, thus mentioned by Leland: 'He was bred in Wales, and ſo 'ardently followed the moſt celebrated 'ſchools of the Franciſcans at Oxford, 'and made ſuch improvements in pro-'found learning, that he was the won-'der of all his religious brethren.' According to the antiquities of the Engliſh Franciſcans, he was born at Chepſtow, became profeſſor and doctor of divinity, and, on account of his extraordinary virtue, was choſen miniſter provincial of the order in England. He wrote many learned and pious works, particularly

particularly Commentaries on the Maſter of the Sentences, Sermons to the People, and Diſputed Queſtions. He died in 1348; and the catalogue of the provincial miniſters ſays of him, 'Brother John Went, doctor of Oxford, 'who wrought miracles in his lifetime, 'lies at Hereford.' Baker, in his Chronicle, mentions another John of Kent among the men of learning in the reign of Henry III.

"According to others, he was a bard of Owen Glendower, and became domeſticated in the family on the defeat of his chieftain, whoſe daughter married a Scudamore.

"A tradition, however, ſtill prevails, that an old wizard, diſguiſed in a ſhepherd's habit, once roamed about in the neighbourhood of Groſmont, frequented Kentchurch Houſe, and was buried privately under the ſtone in the churchyard, below the eaſt window of the chancel, which is called John of Kent's tombſtone. A reſpectable perſon, long reſident in the village of Kentchurch, from whom I derived this information, conjectures that this wizard was Owen Glendower himſelf, who, when proſcribed, wandered about in a ſhepherd's habit, and took refuge with one of his daughters. It is likewiſe remarkable, that the place of Owen Glendower's death, or ſepulture, has never been poſitively aſcertained; ſome ſuppoſe, though without ſufficient authority, that he was interred at Mornington, in Herefordſhire, the ſeat of one of his ſons-in-law; others, with ſtill leſs probability, that he was buried in the cathedral of Bangor." *P.* 336.

PIERCEFIELD——ANECDOTES OF VALENTINE MORRIS.

"DURING my ſucceſſive tours, I paid repeated viſits to Piercefield, which, ſince the improvements of Valentine Morris, has become the ornament of the county.

"Piercefield was long the property of the family of Walters: a curious ſtone chimney-piece, ſtill preſerved in the ſervants' hall, with the date of 1553, is ornamented with a ſhield of arms, of which the firſt quartering, a ſquirrel ſejant, is the bearing of the family. In 1727, John Walters ſold the place to Thomas Rous, Eſq. of Wooton Underedge, Gloceſterſhire; from whoſe ſon it was purchaſed, in 1736, by Colonel Valentine Morris, who ſerved for ſome time in a military line in the iſland of St. Vincent's. He came to Piercefield in 1739, made additions to the old manſion, which was little better than a farm-houſe, and reſided there till his death.

"His ſon Valentine Morris was born in 1727, and at an early period inherited conſiderable property, principally ſituated in the iſland of Antigua. About 1752, he eſpouſed Miſs Mary Mordaunt, niece of Lord Peterborough, a lady of great beauty and accompliſhments, but without fortune, and fixed his reſidence at Piercefield.

"Before this period Piercefield was unknown and unfrequented; the charms of the ſituation were not duly appreciated, and the grounds ſolely employed for the purpoſes of agriculture, or covered with inacceſſible foreſts. Morris was enraptured with the romantic beauties of the ſcenery, carried walks through the foreſts, opened the fineſt points of view, and with exquiſite taſte adapted his improvements to the genius of the place, leaving

'The negligence of nature, wide and wild *.'

"He lived in a ſtyle of princely rather than private magnificence, and treated thoſe whom curioſity drew to the ſcenes of Piercefield, with a liberal but oſtentatious profuſion: ſervants out of livery conſtantly attended without being permitted to receive any gratuity; collations were indiſcriminately offered to the numerous viſitors; and even his hot-houſe, cellar, and larder, were open to the innkeeper of Chepſtow for the accommodation of travellers.

"After a reſidence of ſeveral years, his circumſtances became involved, and he was compelled to offer Piercefield for ſale. This embarraſſment is generally imputed to the expenſes of a conteſted election in 1771, for the county of Monmouth, with John Morgan, Eſq. of Tredegar; but the real cauſes were derived from a variety of circumſtances; an expenſive ſtyle of living, numerous benefactions, imprudent ma-

* "Thomſon."

nagement

nagement of his Weſt India eſtates, a ſucceſſion of unfavourable ſeaſons in the iſland of Antigua, inattention to his accounts, but, above all, an unfortunate propenſity to gaming. Being diſappointed in finding a purchaſer for Piercefield, he contracted his expenſes into a narrower ſcale; but it was too late, and his embarraſſments increaſing, he was compelled to retire to his Weſt India poſſeſſions.

"Before his final departure from England, he indulged himſelf with bidding adieu to Piercefield. In company with a friend, he ſurveyed his own creation, for the laſt time, with apparent compoſure and manly reſignation. On his return to Chepſtow he was ſurrounded by the poor, who throwing themſelves on their knees, thanked him for numerous inſtances of his bounty, and implored the bleſſing of Heaven on their generous benefactor. Even this affecting ſpectacle he bore with ſilent fortitude, and entered the chaiſe which conveyed him to London. But he had no ſooner reached the Gloceſterſhire ſide of the bridge, than his ear was ſtruck with a mournful peal of bells, muffled, as is uſual on the loſs of departed friends: deeply affected with this mark of eſteem and regret, he could no longer control his emotions, and burſt into tears *.

"On his return to the Weſt Indies, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent's, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf with ſo much zeal and activity in promoting the cultivation of the iſland, where he almoſt raiſed another Piercefield, that he was ſoon after nominated governor in chief. In this ſituation he conſiderably improved his fortune, and had almoſt repaired his loſſes, when the iſland, for the defence of which he advanced conſiderable ſums, was taken by the French. In vain he applied to government for the payment of his expenſes and arrears; the want of proper vouchers, diſagreement with the natives and officers, the blame incurred from a precipitate capitulation, and a variety of other unfortunate events, protracted the diſcharge of the debt.

"Thus circumſtanced, he returned to England for the purpoſe of ſeeking redreſs, but with ſmall hopes of ſucceſs, for he obſerved to a friend that he ſhould paſs the winter in the King's Bench priſon. This prediction was too well fulfilled: he was arreſted ſoon after his arrival, and underwent a confinement of ſeven years.

"During his impriſonment he publiſhed a juſtification of his adminiſtration at St. Vincent's, which does him honour as a governor, a ſoldier, and a patriot; yet, from deaths and frequent change of miniſtry, his accounts were never audited or ſettled, though his demands were great and juſt; for a treaſury warrant for 5000*l.* dated June 28, 1794, was iſſued to his repreſentatives as part of the balance.

"He was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs; his books and all his moveables were expoſed to ſale; even the gleanings of Mrs. Morris's toilet were ſold to purchaſe bread; and his friend Mr. Thickneſſe, who ſhared his confinement, ſhared with him the ſcanty pittance which he poſſeſſed to ſupply his neceſſities. His calamities were aggravated by the ſituation of his amiable wife, who ſunk under this load of diſtreſs, and became inſane.

"At length, in 1786, he obtained his liberty, and Lord North, compaſſionating his diſtreſs, expreſſed an inclination to redeem the injuſtice of former adminiſtrations, and to liquidate his arrears. But public buſineſs and new delays interpoſing, protracted the ſettlement of his affairs. In the midſt of theſe diſappointments, he died at the houſe of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wilmot, in Bloomſbury Square, on the 26th of Auguſt 1789." *P.* 392.

"During his reſidence at Piercefield, Valentine Morris diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many acts of public utility, and his name is ſtill endeared to the county for promoting the turnpike bill, the ſucceſs of which was principally owing to his exertions.

"The inhabitants of Chepſtow idolize his memory, and relate numerous inſtances of his benevolence with a warmth of affection which borders on enthuſiaſm; among others, one which does honour to his feelings, ſhould not be omitted.

"Holding one day a converſation with Mr. Knowles, whom he employed in building the alcove, and from whom I received the anecdote, he made inquiries concerning the family of Walters, and aſked if any of them were

* "For this intereſting anecdote I am indebted to Mr. Jennings."

yet

yet living. Knowles replied, that William, the brother of John who sold the estate, was still alive and in great distress. 'Bring him to Piercefield,' said Morris, 'and I will make him 'welcome.'—'If you would give him 'your whole estate he could not walk, 'he is so much afflicted with the gout 'in his feet, and earns a precarious 'livelihood by fishing.'—'If he cannot 'then come to me, I will take the first 'opportunity of calling on him.'

"Being some time afterwards engaged with Knowles in forming an opening in the wood, he saw two men in a boat; 'Stay here,' he said to Knowles, 'I will cross the river in that 'boat, and examine whether the ob-'jects I want to show can be seen from 'hence.' Descending hastily, he hailed the watermen, leaped into the boat, was ferried over, and on his return entered into conversation with the men, and inquired their names and condition. 'My name,' said one of them, 'is *****, I am a native of Chep-'stow; and that man,' pointing to his companion, 'is William Walters.'—'What! Walters of Piercefield?' exclaimed Morris. 'Yes, please your 'Honour, I am the brother of John 'who sold the estate which you now 'enjoy.' Morris made no reply; but giving a gratuity to each of the men, leaped on shore, rapidly ascended the hill, and rejoining Knowles, cried, 'I 'have been talking with Walters;' taking out several guineas, he added, 'Carry these to him, and tell him that 'he shall never want while it is in my 'power to assist him.' Knowles suggested, that as the man was much addicted to liquor, he would render him more service by a weekly allowance. The next market-day, one of Morris's servants carried to Walters a joint of meat, and a small sum of money, which were continued weekly until his death. Morris defrayed the expenses of his funeral, and his carriage conveyed the corpse to St. Arvan's, where it was interred in the family vault.

"In 1784, Piercefield was bought by George Smith, Esq. of Burnhall, in the county of Durham, and in 1794 by the present proprietor Colonel Wood, formerly chief engineer of Bengal, and member of parliament for Newark. Colonel Wood has increased the property by different purchases in the vicinity, particularly part of the peninsula of Lancaut; the whole consisting of not less than three thousand acres, of which a considerable portion is woodland: the timber alone on the estate of Piercefield was estimated at 8000*l.* He has likewise considerably improved the place, and restored many of the walks, which were choked with underwood, to their former beauty under Valentine Morris." *P.* 396.

XLVII. *The Beauties of Wiltshire*, displayed in statistical, historical, and descriptive Sketches; interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 623. 1l. 4s. Large paper 1l. 16s. *Vernor and Hood, Wheble.*

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Engraved by Storer.

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DOWNTON—ANECDOTES OF DR. RALEIGH.

"THIS town, formerly written Dunkton, and Donketon, is ſituated in a valley, well watered by the river Avon; this ſtream not only fertilizes the meadow-land, but works ſeveral mills in the town. There is a good church, the tower of which has been raiſed more than thirty feet at the expenſe of the Earl of Radnor. In the chancel are ſome monuments, particularly to the late Lord Feverſham and family. The poor of this town are principally employed in making lace. It enjoys the benefit of a free-ſchool, which was founded by Gyles Eyre, Eſq. where twelve boys are inſtructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Tradition informs us that King John had a caſtle in this place, ſituated behind the mills, now called Old Court; part of the walls were ſtanding within the memory of ſome of the old inhabitants. In the front of the inn called the White Horſe, are buſts of this monarch and one of his queens, with the date 1225: oppoſite to this houſe is a croſs, where the members are generally choſen." *Vol.* i. *p.* 114.

"An account of the viciſſitudes, fortunes, and misfortunes of public characters, is generally intereſting. In this town was born Dr. Raleigh, elder brother to the famous Sir Walter, and ſon of Sir Carew Raleigh, a man who experienced a diſtreſſing tranſition of fortune: after being well educated, and ſerving as a regular commoner in the univerſity of Oxford, he was appointed not only chaplain to Lord Pembroke, but received many other honours and preferments. He became a minor prebendary in the church of Wells, rector of Streat in the ſame county, chaplain to Charles I. and at length dean of Wells. From this pinnacle of preferment he was thrown by the convulſive rebellion which then broke out; he was ſtripped of all his property, forced to fly for ſafety, forſaking his wife and family, and leaving his comfortable home as a fearful wanderer. He was taken at Bridgewater in 1645, ſent to Banwell as a priſoner, and afterwards given to the cuſtody of a cruel ſhoemaker, who, upon being refuſed the ſight of a letter he had written to his wife, ſtabbed him in the groin, of which wound he died. His wife and children were deſerted, and left deſtitute of ſubſiſtence. His murderer was tried; but ſuch was the chicanery and vice of the times, that he was acquitted. May a knowledge of this circumſtance operate, in ſome degree, as a warning example to living revolutioniſts, and deter them from concerting, in word or deed, thoſe horrors which certainly await anarchy and rebellion!" *Vol.* i. *p.* 115.

WILTON—MONASTERY—CARPET MANUFACTORY.

"BEFORE the building of Saliſbury, this place was the capital of the county; but after the erection of the new city, the inhabitants of Wilton, with thoſe of Old Sarum, were drawn within the vortex of its attraction. That it was a place of conſiderable importance and magnitude, in former days, I have no reaſon to doubt; though, with Mr. Gough, I much queſtion the fidelity of Leland's deſcription, when he ſays, 'Wilton, or 'Wiltown, had, previous to the re-'moval of Sarum, twelve paroch 'churches or more.' If this ever were the caſe, it has ſuffered materially in its eccleſiaſtical architecture, there being only one pariſh church remaining.

"Thus does the fate of places reſemble the fortunes of individuals; the aggrandizement of one, takes from the fair proportion of another. A caſe rather ſimilar, though upon a more magnificent ſcale, is the monſtrous enlargement of the metropolis, the overgrown head of the kingdom.

"Wilton, like Saliſbury, is ſituated in a valley upon the conflux of the rivers Nadder and Willey. The latter, as Camden obſerves, gives name to the town. It was anciently called Ellandun, as appears from old records, which expreſsly mention, that 'Weolkſtan,

'Earl of Ellandun (i. e. Wilton), built 'a little monaſtery here.'

"Of this monaſtery we find the following ſtrange ſtory, related by Goodwin, in his Lives of the Biſhops: 'About this time (1290) there was a 'certain knight, Sir Oſborne Gifford, 'of Fonthill, who ſtole out of the 'nunnery of Wilton, two fair nuns, 'and carried them off. This coming 'to the ears of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, John Peckam, he firſt excommunicated the ſaid knight, and 'afterwards abſolved him upon the 'following conditions: 1ſt, That he 'ſhould never afterwards ſet his foot 'in any nunnery, or be in company 'with any nun. 2dly, That he ſhould 'be publicly whipped, three Sundays 'following, in the pariſh church of 'Wilton, and ſo likewiſe in the market 'and church of Sariſbury three other 'days. 3dly, That he ſhould faſt a 'certain number of months. 4thly, 'That he ſhould not wear a ſhirt for 'three years. And, laſtly, That he 'ſhould not take on him the habit and 'title of a knight, but wear apparel of 'a ruſſet colour, until he had ſpent 'three years in the Holy Land.' All theſe ſevere penances he made him ſwear to perform, before he would grant him abſolution. 'If ſome of 'our gentlemen (continues the Biſhop) 'were occaſionally thus ſerved, they 'would not be ſo wanton as they are.'

"This Weolkſtan, or Wulſtan, was called the famous Earl or Duke of Wiltſhire. In the year 773, he repaired an old church, then called St. Mary's, and converted it into a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. This was afterwards, A. D. 800, changed into a nunnery by Elburga, ſiſter to King Egbert; though Camden expreſsly ſays, 'King Edgar, according 'to the chronicles, embelliſhed it with 'a nunnery, over which he appointed 'his daughter Edith, abbeſs.' But it appears to have been of older date, by the ancient charter of Edgar, A. D. 974, in which we find this paſſage: 'The 'houſe founded by my great grand-'father King Edward, is a famous 'place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wiltun.' And, in the life of Edward the Confeſſor, we have theſe words: 'While St. Edward 'was building the abbey of St. Peter, 'at Weſtminſter, Editha, his wife, began at Wilton, where ſhe had been 'educated, a monaſtery of ſtone in a 'royal ſtyle, inſtead of the wooden 'church; her holy zeal keeping pace 'with the King's.' Mr. Aubrey, in his MSS. has furniſhed me with the following anecdote of this female: 'Editha, natural daughter of King 'Edgar, by the Lady Walſhill, was 'Abbeſs of Wilton, wherein ſhe demeaned herſelf with ſuch devotion, 'that her memory obtained the reputation of ſaintſhip. And yet an author tells us, that being more curious 'in her attire than beſeemed her profeſſion, Biſhop Ethelwold ſharply reprimanded her, who anſwered him 'roundly, "that God regarded the 'heart more than the garment; and 'that ſins might be covered as well 'under rags as robes".'

"Wilton was anciently one of the *regiæ villæ*, or royal burghs of the Saxon princes. 'At this place,' ſays Camden, 'Egbert, King of the Weſt 'Saxons, fought a ſucceſsful battle, 'A. D. 821, againſt Beorwulf, the Mercian; but with ſo much ſlaughter on 'both ſides, that the river ran with 'the blood of the neighbouring people. Here likewiſe, in 872, Alfred 'fought the Danes, and was at firſt 'victorious, but ſoon after, by the 'uncertain fortune of war, worſted, 'and obliged to retreat; but the Danes, 'having loſt great numbers in this battle, and fearing the King would conſiderably recruit his army, petitioned 'for a truce, which Alfred readily 'granted, upon condition that they 'would depart the kingdom.' Thus, though unſucceſsful in battle, did this wiſe monarch prove victorious in politics; and, freed from his enemies, he commenced the building of a new nunnery on the ſite of the old palace, to which he removed the nuns, and doubled their number. King Edward the Elder was ſo large a benefactor, that ſome have conſidered him as the founder.

"This nunnery was of the Benedicite order, and valued, at the diſſolution, at above 600*l. per annum.* Here was alſo a houſe of Black Friars." *Vol.* i. *p.* 131.

"This town is particularly celebrated for its carpet manufactories. To inveſtigate the cauſe of this celebrity; to trace the hiſtory of the art ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment in England; to inquire into, and explain the various

proceſſes

proceſſes of the manufacture; would involve me in a diſquiſition too elaborate for the preſent work, even admitting my competency to the taſk. Beſides, it would be totally impoſſible to convey correct ideas of the complicated machinery uſed in this buſineſs, without the aid of plates to exemplify the deſcriptions. It is rather ſingular, that not one of our Encyclopedias contains an account of this art, although they all profeſs to compriſe a complete body of the arts and ſciences. As we have never had any thing publiſhed on the ſubject, I hope the following curſory particulars will be acceptable.

"Though Wilton contains more than one manufactory of carpets, yet the principal houſe is in the firm of Buller, Maiſe, and Sutton. The predeceſſors of theſe gentlemen obtained a patent, about ſixty years ſince, for the excluſive privilege of making carpets in England. A patent was primarily intended to encourage genius, to reward invention, and ſecure the uſeful plans of an individual for his own benefit; yet this, like many other wiſe intentions, is often fruſtrated by the cunning or ſophiſtry of thoſe perſons who ſacrifice principle to intereſt; who, like the drone, encroach upon the property of others, and obtain ſubſiſtence from their induſtry.

"The patent ſpecified, among other particulars, that the carpets were to be made with bobbin and anchor. Some perſons at Kidderminſter, in Worceſterſhire, having obtained an inſight into the proceſs of the manufactory, ſoon procured looms on the ſame principle, with the trifling difference of having *bobbin and ball*, inſtead of *bobbin and anchor*, and by this means evaded the letter of the law, and immediately eſtabliſhed a carpet manufactory, in defiance of the patentees: this was the origin of the Kidderminſter carpets.

"The firſt carpet ever made in England was manufactured at Wilton, by, and under the direction of one Anthony Duffoſy, who is lately dead. This man was brought from France by Lord Pembroke, grandfather to the preſent Earl, a nobleman who encouraged and promoted the manufactures of his country, by eſtabliſhing this buſineſs at Wilton; and alſo another, that of making a cloth, which acquired a faſhionable publicity, and was known by the name of the marble cloth.

"About ſix or ſeven years ago, the manufacturers of this place made ſome new carpeting, which they deſignated by the name of Mock Bruſſels.

"The Perſian and Turkey carpets are moſt eſteemed, though the firſt has been happily imitated by the ingenuity of the French, who have brought them to almoſt equal perfection with thoſe of Aſiatic manufacture. The Engliſh, though not eminently celebrated for invention, have yet brought many ingenious plans to relative perfection, by perſeverance and ſcientific ſkill. This particularly applies to the manufacture of carpets, which are ſo far improved as to be little inferior to thoſe of foreign countries; they are, indeed, ſuperior in beauty of colours, and neatneſs and taſte in the patterns.

"Mr. Arthur Young, in his Six Weeks Tour, aſſerts, that a journeyman's wages, in the carpet manufactory, was from ten to twelve ſhillings per week, and that there were about ſixty or eighty perſons employed in the buſineſs: this was in the year 1767. If Mr. Young's account was correct, which ſeems very queſtionable, the difference between that time and the preſent is very great; for now, there are men working in the buſineſs who can earn from one guinea and a half to two guineas a week; and above one thouſand perſons employed in the town in different branches of the trade."—*Vol.* i. *p.* 136.

BARROWS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

"THE numerous barrows which meet the eye on almoſt every eminence of theſe Downs, have been diſtributed by Dr. Stukeley into no leſs than eight different claſſes, according to their variety of form, or relative ſituation. Some he denominated royal ſepulchres; others, the barrows of kings; a third kind were ſaid to be the burial-places of the Arch-druids; and a fourth, of Druids of the common order: theſe, of courſe, are concluded to be of Britiſh origin. But the Doctor, not contented with aſſigning different ſhaped tumuli to different orders of the community, without evidence ſufficient to ſubſtantiate his opinions, boldly advances into the regions of fiction, and confounds

the cuſtoms of ſtates and of nations, by aſcribing the conſtruction of monuments of the ſame claſſification, to the Britons, the Romans, and the Danes.

"Theſe chimerical ſpeculations of Dr. Stukeley have been completely confuted by the learned and luminous writings of Mr. Edward King *, who, after a very intereſting examination of this ſubject, draws the following concluſions:

"'Nothing can be more vague and 'unſatisfactory than the common ac-'count uſually given of their being 'Daniſh works; which account has 'taken its riſe merely from the haſty 'opinions of thoſe who firſt began to 'inveſtigate theſe matters, as deſerving 'attention in theſe later ages; we may 'therefore, from ſuch ſtrong reſem-'blance between primæval and nearly 'patriarchal cuſtoms of the Eaſt, and 'the aboriginal works in Ireland and 'Britain in the Weſt, much more ra-'tionally infer that theſe ſepulchral 'barrows are almoſt, without excep-'tion, the works of the firſt race of 'ſettlers in theſe countries, who re-'tained primæval cuſtoms and uſages, 'till they were diſturbed and driven 'out of them (as well as out of their 'poſſeſſions) by the Romans and other 'invaders; and were converted to a 'different mode of life and manners, 'by the embracing of Chriſtianity.'

"The moſt conſiderable of theſe barrows is Silbury Hill, which is ſituated cloſe by the great Bath road, one mile ſouth of Avebury, and five miles weſt of Marlborough. This monſtrous tumulus is unqueſtionably the largeſt of the kind in England. It meaſures one hundred and ſeventy feet perpendicular, one hundred and five in diameter at the top, and five hundred at the bottom. Its ſhape is that of a truncated cone, diminiſhing gradually from its baſe to the ſummit. It is evidently formed by art, as the ſurrounding excavations ſhow from whence the earth was obtained. That it was conſtructed before the Romans came into this county, is proved by the road of that people, which here takes a ſweep nearly half round it, in its courſe from Bath to Marlborough, &c. In the year 1723, a human ſkeleton, and a curious bit of a bridle †, were found by ſome people who were digging to plant trees on the top. Several attempts have been made to explore the centre and bottom of this artificial mountain, but I cannot learn that any ſatisfactory diſcoveries have been made; nor does it appear that any perſon has ever perſevered to any conſiderable depth. This is probably reſerved for ſome future antiquary; and I have not the leaſt doubt, were a paſſage to be opened on a level with the native ſoil, from eaſt to weſt, and a ſhaft ſunk immediately in the centre, but that ſome curious objects would be diſcovered. Analogy ſeems to warrant the ſuppoſition.

"There is no part of England, and perhaps no part of the world, where barrows are ſo numerous as on Saliſbury Plain. The different ſhapes have already been alluded to. It would be almoſt endleſs to particularize the whole; nor do I apprehend ſuch a taſk would be agreeable to the reader. I know it would be tedious to myſelf, and ſhall, therefore, cloſe this account with a few particulars concerning ſome that have recently been explored.

"In the ſummer of 1800, Mr. Cunnington, the gentleman already mentioned, opened ſeveral barrows in the neighbourhood of Heyteſbury, and afterwards favoured me with the following particulars:

"'The firſt that we inveſtigated is called Long-barrow. This is forty yards 'in length, and ſituated about a quarter 'of a mile north from the houſe of Sir 'W. A'Court. A ſection was made from 'the eaſtern ſide to the centre; and on 'a level with the adjoining ground we 'found a ſtratum of very black mould, 'an inch thick, which gradually in-'creaſed in thickneſs as we advanced 'towards the middle, where it mea-'ſured twelve or more inches in depth. 'Hence we worked longitudinally for 'ſeveral feet to the right and left, and 'ſtill continued to find the black earth 'at the bottom; yet, after all our re-'ſearches, found only three or four 'ſmall pieces of bone, ſome ſmall bits 'of pottery, and a piece of a ſtag's 'horn, five inches and a half in length.

"'The ſecond was a ſmall circular

* "Munimenta Antiqua."

† "Vide Gough's edition of Camden, where an engraving is given of this ancient relic."

'barrow

'barrow near Knook Caſtle. We be-
'gan by cutting a trench completely
'through it, and as near to the middle
'as poſſible. Working about a foot
'to the right of what I conceived to be
'the centre, we found an urn, ſixteen
'inches deep, fourteen inches wide at
'the bottom, and five and a half at top,
'placed with the mouth downwards.
'It appears to be compoſed of half-
'burnt clay, and was placed upon the
'native marle ſoil. On removing it,
'we found the contents to be human
'and animal bones intermingled, mix-
'ed with black and red earth. The
'bones had been burnt, and crumbled
'to duſt on being handled. Amongſt
'them was the point of a braſs ſword,
'or dagger. Mr. Wyndham, who at-
'tended theſe examinations, ſuppoſed
'that the perſon interred might have
'been a Britiſh chief, and this (the
'cauſe of his death) buried with him.
'After re-interring the bones, we
'brought away as much of the urn as
'we poſſibly could, which, with the
'point of the ſword, I have by me.
'The piece of ſword is of whitiſh braſs,
'covered with the verde ruſt, and
'about one inch and a half long.

"'Within theſe few days (Nov. 20th,
'1800), I have ſuperintended the open-
'ing of one of the largeſt long-barrows
'in the county. It is ſituated near
'Boreham, in Warminſter pariſh, a
'quarter of a mile ſouth of Battleſbury
'camp; it is one hundred and eighty-
'nine feet long at the baſe, fifty-four
'feet wide, and fifteen feet high. We
'began in the middle, by making a
'ſection ſix feet wide from the extreme
'edge to the centre. We then worked
'to the right and left in the form of a
'croſs. The barrow is compoſed of
'the white marle earth and ſtone, mix-
'ed with vegetable mould. The ad-
'jacent ſoil is two feet nine inches
'higher than the floor of the barrow.
'In our progreſs, we have found pieces
'of ſtags' horns, animal and human
'bones, ſcattered among the earth.
'On the floor, or bottom of the bar-
'row, we find bones in abundance;
'ſome half burnt, almoſt calcined, and
'black with the action of the fire,
'charred wood, aſhes, &c.' The forti-
fications, or camps, though not in ſuch
profuſion as the barrows, are neverthe-
leſs very numerous, and of various kinds
and dimenſions." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 107.

METHUEN FAMILY—ANECDOTES OF SIR PAUL METHUEN.

"THE Methuen family derive their origin, according to Sir Robert Douglas *, from a perſon of diſtinction who accompanied Edgar Atheling out of Hungary, and was received into the favour of Malcolm Canmore, then king of the Scots. This monarch conferred on him the barony of Methuen, in Perthſhire, whence the family aſſumed their ſurname. It appears by ſome documents in the Herald's Office, that the Methuens were inveſted with ſome important official ſituations in the government; and that Henry Steward was created a baron, by the title of Lord Methuen, in the reign of James the Fifth. In the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, their anceſtor came over to England, and was kindly received by Elizabeth.

"The ſubject of our preſent inquiry is Sir Paul Methuen, the founder of the valuable collection of paintings which ornament the family ſeat.—Though I cannot furniſh a complete memoir of this diſtinguiſhed character, yet the following anecdotes will be found to delineate the man with ſo ſpirited and ſtriking an outline, that the imagination will eaſily fill up the picture. Anecdotes that peculiarly mark the propenſities and manners of a perſon, are generally more intereſting, and make us more acquainted with him, than a long diſſertation. They commonly characterize the mind and heart of the individual; whereas biographical diſcuſſions without them, may paint in falſe colours, and draw erroneous outlines.

"Sir Paul Methuen was the only ſurviving ſon of the Right Honourable John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was born in the year 1672, and being of a weakly conſtitution, was early ſent into the ſouth of France for education. At the age of twenty he accompanied his father on his embaſſy to Liſbon; and was ſoon afterwards appointed envoy at that court, in the place of his parent. An enumeration of the ſeveral important offices and

* "Baronage of Scotland."

honours

honours that were conferred on him by different courts, will be a higher panegyric on his talents and eſtimation, than any encomiums from a biographer. He was, at different periods of his life, envoy extraordinary and ambaſſador to the emperors of Germany and Morocco, alſo to the kings of Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. Nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed in the Engliſh court. He was one of the lords of the admiralty, a lord of the treaſury, principal ſecretary of ſtate, comptroller of the houſehold, and one of the privy council, and was created knight of the Bath, on the revival of that order, in the year 1725. He was not only careſſed in the vicinity of the court, but alſo by the moſt celebrated writers and connoiſſeurs of the time. Sir Richard Steele dedicated the ſeventh volume of the Spectator to him; and, if the language of dedications might be allowed as unexaggerated (and that it is not more candid, ſincere, and faithful, is much to be regretted), this would be ſufficient to immortalize him, and prove his pretenſions to 'the character of a good-natured, honeſt, and accompliſhed gentleman.' Voltaire, in his Age of Louis the Fourteenth, ſpeaks of him as being one of the beſt of miniſters that the Engliſh ever employed in an embaſſy. Mr. Whitehead, in his collection of poems, has beſtowed a high panegyric on him; as did likewiſe the 'modeſt Gay,' in one of his epiſtles.

"Whatever effect theſe encomiums might have on the actions of his life, they did not make him oſtentatious of monumental eulogy; nor does it appear that they inflated his mind with thoſe fantaſtical notions, which flattery too commonly excites in the ſhallow-pated coxcomb: for he ordered a plain marble tomb to be erected to his own and his father's memory, in Weſtminſter Abbey, inſcribed with theſe words:

'Near this place
Lies the body of
JOHN METHUEN, Eſq.
Who died abroad in the ſervice of his Country,
Anno Dom. 1706.
And alſo that of his ſon
Sir PAUL METHUEN,
Knight of the Bath,
Who died April 11th, 1757,
In the 85th year of his age.'

"Previous to his death, he exacted a promiſe from Mr. Methuen that he would deſtroy *all* his papers relative to his own and his father's negotiations, which were ſo numerous that they filled two large trunks. The compliance with this ſtrange requeſt has probably deprived the world of many curious and valuable ſtate-papers. This was not the only eccentricity that marked his actions; for ſoon after he obtained poſſeſſion of his father's eſtates, which were pretty conſiderable in Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, and London, he ſold moſt of them, and afterwards kept his fortune, which was very conſiderable, in money. It is ſaid that thirty thouſand pounds were diſcovered in a cloſet at his own town-houſe at the time of his death. Towards the latter part of his life he lived very retired, and forſook the court and all its dependencies.

"Queen Caroline (conſort of George the Second) breakfaſted with Sir Paul at his houſe in Groſvenor Street, and endeavoured to prevail on him to reſume his public employments, and ſeconded her entreaties with offering him a *carte blanche*; but the knight was reſolutely determined to leave the cares and anxieties attendant on public truſts, and the eloquence and perſuaſion of her Majeſty could make no impreſſion on the ſtoical bachelor; he was not to be bought *, or flattered out of his retirement. The Queen deſcanted particularly on his pictures, knowing that to be his hobby, and was profuſe of encomiums on the Dead Chriſt, by Carracci, which is now in the great room at Corſham Houſe.

"Sir Paul was well read in all the foreign languages, and was ever eſteemed a man of great courage, gallantry, and taſte. He once rode from Liſbon to Madrid, to fight a duel with a gentleman who had ill-treated a lady of his acquaintance; having diſarmed his antagoniſt, and laid the trophy of victory at the feet of the 'fair damſel,' he returned again to Liſbon.

"When going on his embaſſy from London to Liſbon, he accompanied Sir George Rooke on board the admiral's ſhip. Upon their arrival in the

* "The Queen was heard to ſay that ſhe knew the price of every man but one, meaning Sir Paul."

mouth

mouth of the Tagus, a French veſſel of great force made her appearance; Sir Paul was full dreſſed, in order to be preſented to the King of Portugal, but the gallant admiral wiſhed to attack the enemy, and the courageous ambaſſador was reſolved to accompany his friend, and wait on the French captain before the Portugueſe monarch. An engagement enſued, and after a long conteſt, the French were obliged to yield. The ambition of Sir Paul overpowered his judgment; with his full-laced ſuit, he attempted to board the enemy, and in his eagerneſs to be the *firſt* on deck, he fell between the veſſels into the yielding lap of mother ocean, where he flounced and ſwam about for a conſiderable time, before any of the crew could reſcue him from his perilous ſituation; which they at laſt effected, though at the expenſe of his fine court apparel.

"He accompanied Charles the Third, King of Spain, both at the ſiege and capitulation of Barcelona, and was always conſulted by that monarch during the councils of war.

" Though Sir Paul was probably one of the moſt gallant of men, yet he never married, and aſſigned as a reaſon for his celibacy, that the *bleſſings of wedlock* were too great for him to enjoy. That he was not inſenſible to the faſcinations of female beauty, was evident from many actions of his life, one of which is worthy of recital. The Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia, was indebted to Sir Paul for his life, who fought by his ſide, and was the firſt that mounted the wall when he recovered his capital, and ſhot a muſqueteer at the moment he had levelled his piece at the Duke. By theſe ſignal actions of bravery, he acquired the love and eſteem of all the family, and was admitted into their parties of amuſement. One day, when in the carriage with ſome of the princeſſes, one of them admired a ring he had on his finger, which was a remarkable fine ruby. Sir Paul tendered it to the princeſs, and begged ſhe would honour him by her acceptance; which ſhe declining, he immediately threw it into the Po, the carriage then paſſing the bridge over that river. Many other anecdotes are recorded of him, but theſe will furniſh the reader with ſome diſtinguiſhing traits of this great and good character." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 293.

XLVIII. *Excurſions from Bath.* By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER. 8vo. pp. 346. 8s. *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Robinſons*, London.

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EXTRACTS.

FARLEY CASTLE—MONUMENTS OF THE HUNGERFORDS.

" THE chapel of the caſtle, which was dedicated to St. Leonard, is nearly perfect. The performance of divine ſervice in it has been omitted for many years; but by the laudable attention of the preſent owner, the fabric is in good repair, and the curious monuments within it are in tolerable preſervation. This building conſiſts of a ſingle nave, fifty-

fifty-ſix feet in length and twenty in breadth, and a chantry on the north ſide, twenty feet in length and fourteen in breadth, erected and endowed by Sir Walter Hungerford: in the former is an old wooden pulpit, an immenſe ſlab, of rich granite, which forms the altar, and ſome pieces of ancient armour—rude remains of the age of chivalry. A flat grave-ſtone alſo is ſeen on the floor, cut with the figure of a knight in armour, and an imperfect inſcription running round its edges, commemorating Sir Giles Hungerford; and attached to the ſouth wall is a table monument of freeſtone, with this inſcription:—

"'Tyme tryeth truth, quod (quoth) 'Walter Hungerford, knyght, who 'lyeth here, and Edward hys ſon, to 'God's mercy in whom he truſts for 'ever. An°. D'. 1585, the vi of Deſbr.' But the chapel contains the rareſt curioſities of this fabric. Under its arch ſtands an old table tomb, highly ſculptured on the ſides and ends, with coats of arms and human figures: the full-ſized repreſentations of a knight and his lady are recumbent upon the top, the former caſed in armour, with a lion at his feet; the latter in the dreſs of the times, her head reſting on two cuſhions, ſupported by angels, and two dogs at the other extremity—the effigies of Sir Thomas Hungerford, who died Dec. 3d, 1508, and Johanna his wife, who followed him in 1512. Connected with the north wall is another tomb of the ſame kind, built of freeſtone, gorgeouſly painted and gilt. It bears this inſcription—

"'Edward Hungerford, knight, 'ſonne to Walter Lord Hungerford, 'and late heir to Sir Walter Hunger-'ford, deceaſed, the 5 daie of Decem-'ber 1607, and lieth here with Dame 'Jane his wife, daughter to Sir An-'thony Hungerford, of Downe-Amny.' A third monument occurs on the weſt ſide of the chapel without any inſcription, ſo that we cannot tell for whom it was erected. It ſhould ſeem, however, to be the burial-place of ſome pious and prolific dame, as there are the effigies of an old lady kneeling at a deſk, accompanied by four ſons and five daughters, all in the ſame devout poſture." *P.* 30.

"But theſe coſtly ſpecimens of ancient ſepulchral maſonry are entirely eclipſed by the magnificent monument which ſtands in the centre of the chapel, and is, perhaps, one of the fineſt *morſels* of the kind in England. It is compoſed entirely of white poliſhed marble, placed on ſteps of black marble, and ſupporting the effigies of Sir Edward and Lady Margaret Hungerford; the one in complete armour, his feet reſting on a wheatſheaf (the family creſt), the other in a looſe dreſs, with a lion and anchor at her feet. The workmanſhip, as well as materials, are moſt choice; the name of the ſculptor does not appear, but as it was conſtructed at a time when the nobility went to an immenſe expenſe in theſe laſt mementos of their grandeur, it was probably the work of the firſt artiſt of the day. A long Latin inſcription is cut on the ſouth ſide of the monument, which is otherwiſe enriched with a profuſion of quarterings. The date is 1648. A painting of the reſurrection covers the ceiling, and beneath it appear the repreſentations of the two Saints James, St. John, St. Philip, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew. The crypt, or vault, under this chapel, exhibits a very extraordinary family party, the pickled remains of eight of the Hungerfords, ranged by the ſide of each other, caſed in leaden coffins, and aſſuming the forms of Egyptian mummies, the faces prominent, the ſhoulders ſwelling out into their natural ſhape, and the body gradually tapering towards the feet. The firſt of theſe, on the right, contains the remains of Lord Hungerford; ſecond, thoſe of his wife; third, the firſt wife of Sir Edward Hungerford, jun.; fourth, Sir Edward Hungerford himſelf; fifth, the ſecond wife of Sir Edward Hungerford; ſixth (in the left-hand corner), Mary Hungerford, who married Thomas Shaa, Eſq.; and whoſe monument is in the chapel above. The two children encloſed in lead, and lying on the breaſts of the larger coffins, are the offſpring of two of the wives of Sir Edward Hungerford (for he had three in all), who both died in childbed. One of the full-ſized leaden coffins has a perforation on the right ſhoulder, through which a ſtick may be introduced, and the embalming matter extracted; this appears to be a thick viſcous liquid, of a brown colour, and reſinous ſmell and conſiſtence; the fleſh is decompoſed by the admiſſion

admiſſion of the air, but the bones ſtill retain their ſoundneſs." *P.* 33.

STONEHENGE—TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.

"IT ſeems now to be generally underſtood and allowed, that Stonehenge is a monument of Druidical ſuperſtition. Mr. King, indeed, with much learning and ingenuity, in the firſt part of his noble work *Munimenta Antiqua*, has eſtabliſhed this beyond controverſy; and at the ſame time endeavoured to prove, that the rites obſerved in it were preciſely ſimilar to the ſuperſtitious practices of the ancient Moabites; that Stonehenge was the *great high place* of Britiſh Paganiſm; that the outer ſtone was the pillar of memorial; the maſs at the entrance of the ditch, the ſlaughtering-ſtone for killing the victims; the excavations in the banks, pits for receiving the blood; the Trilithons, high altars of oblation for placing the ſacrifices upon before they were conſumed; and the great ſtone within the whole, the ſpot on which the laſt rite was performed, that of conſuming the victims by fire. On conſidering moſt accurately the whole of this magnificent remain of antiquity, and reading with equal attention the obſervations of Mr. King upon it, I cannot but profeſs myſelf to be completely convinced by his arguments of the truth of what he wiſhes to eſtabliſh; but, in addition to his concluſion, I would further aſſert, that although Stonehenge be a Druidical monument, it ſtill is of conſiderably later date than many other remains of a ſimilar nature in the kingdom. Indeed I do not believe it to have been the work of the original inhabitants of Britain. Compared with that vaſt ſtructure at Abury, about eighteen miles from Stonehenge, it aſſumes a degree of elegance, that at once proves the arts muſt have made a conſiderable progreſs between the conſtruction of the former and the latter. The one is more vaſt and majeſtic, but at the ſame time more rude and inartificial; the other, on a leſs ſtupendous ſcale, but more correct and elaborate. How is this to be accounted for? I conceive in the following manner: that Stonehenge was built by the *ſecond* large body of Belgic Gauls (who paſſed over into this country about five hundred years after the aboriginal migrators had found their way here), and that Abury was conſtructed by the *firſt* party. Severe and manifold, doubtleſs, were the conflicts between theſe new invaders and the old poſſeſſors of Britain, and long was the ſtruggle (as the numerous Celtic earth-works in the weſt of England evince), before the new-comers obtained a permanent footing in Britain. But wearied at length with mutual ſlaughter, the oppoſing tribes were brought to compromiſe; by which all Cornwall, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Hampſhire, and a great part of Wiltſhire, were ceded to the invaders; and the other parts of the kingdom adjudged to the earlier inhabitants. To aſcertain the boundaries, and prevent further diſputes, a line of demarcation was neceſſary, and that vaſt vallum was caſt up, called *Wandſdyke* (literally the ditch of diviſion, from the Britiſh *Gwahun*, to divide), commencing at Poſſetpoint, near Briſtol, paſſing by Great Bedwin in Wiltſhire, and meeting the ſea on the ſouthern coaſt of the kingdom; a boundary which ſtill left their great national temple, Abury, in the poſſeſſion of the aborigines. Deeply immerſed in Druidical ſuperſtition, but at the ſame time poſſeſſing ſome knowledge of claſſical rites from the Greeks, who had been long ſettled on the ſouthern ſhores of Gaul, the new migrators brought with them into Britain a motley kind of worſhip, and a warm ſpirit of religion. Arrived at the eaſtern boundary of their poſſeſſions, they beheld with aſtoniſhment the enormous pile which roſe but a few miles on the other ſide of it, the great national theatre of the worſhip of their neighbours; and were immediately ſeized with an emulation to excel, or at leaſt to equal, this proud monument of architecture. To ſurpaſs in magnitude the temple of Abury was beyond their hopes; it could only be rivalled by elegance, which their better acquaintance with the arts enabled them to excel in. To the mighty labour, therefore, the whole tribe went immediately, and produced Stonehenge, a work that at once blended majeſty and beauty; and, at leaſt, carried off the palm of architectural ſplendour from the neighbouring ſtructure, if it could not ſurpaſs it in vaſtneſs. Thus theſe two prodigious piles became rival temples,

like thoſe of Jeruſalem and Mount Gerizim; and doubtleſs excited as much animoſity in the breaſts of their different worſhippers as ſubſiſted between the Jews and Samaritans of old.

"The little villages which imbed themſelves in the hollows of Saliſbury plain, and meet the traveller between Stonehenge and Heyteſbury, would be infinitely beautiful, if their picturesque effect were not greatly leſſened by the barbarous practice of depriving the trees of all their lateral branches, and converting them into hop-poles, with a tuft of verdure on their tops. It is much to be lamented, when a dearth of fuel in a country induces its inhabitants to adopt an economy ſo totally at war with taſte and natural beauty. Between two and three hundred people find ſupport in the manufactories of Heyteſbury, which exhibit every branch of the wool trade, from cleanſing the article to packing the cloth for ſale; but, perhaps, its neighbourhood is ſtill more intereſting, from the variety of earth-works and military remains, Roman, Saxon, and Daniſh, which occur with endleſs repetition.

"The road from Heyteſbury to Weſtbury is particularly fruitful in theſe veſtiges of ancient warfare; ſince almoſt every proud height which ſwells out of the down to the eaſtward of it is crowned by vallations. The moſt conſpicuous of theſe works are Knook Caſtle, Scratchbury, Battlebury, and Old Camps. The firſt lies between two and three miles to the eaſt of Heyteſbury, in form of a parallelogram, containing within its mounds an area of two acres. Scratchbury lying three miles directly weſt of Knook, is upon a much larger ſcale, containing within a ſingle vallum, but of vaſt ſize, forty-one acres and a half. Battlebury lies a mile north-weſt of the laſt-mentioned camp, and is ſtrengthened by a triple vallation. Old or Oldbury Camp, as it is called, lies four miles eaſt of Heyteſbury, and near Eaſt Codford, of a circular form, and two hundred and ſixteen yards in diameter, commanding from its flat ſummit a grand and extenſive view. But notices of the Romans in this country are not confined to the monuments of their warlike operations alone, ſince numerous traces of Roman civil life occur alſo in the ſame neighbourhood. Porticoes and teſſellated pavements have been diſcovered in a ſpot called Pitmead, a little to the weſt of the Warminſter road to Sarum, between the villages of Norton and Biſhopſtrow, which evince, that the elegances and comforts of poliſhed ſociety were practiſed here in the vale below, under the protection of the military camps in the heights above.

"In the latter end of the year 1786, part of a Roman pavement was accidentally diſcovered, of which a Mrs. Down, who then reſided at Warminſter, being apprized, ſhe viſited the ſpot, examined it carefully, made further ſucceſsful reſearches, took drawings of the remains, and tranſmitted them to the late Daines Barrington, who communicating the ſame to the Antiquarian Society, they were publiſhed in the Archæologia of 1787. The additional diſcoveries of Mrs. Down conſiſted of a moſaic pavement; part of a portico, fifty-ſix feet long by ten feet wide; the flooring of a beautiful apartment, formed of teſſeræ, on which lay a mutilated ſtatue of Diana, as it was ſuppoſed, with a hare at her feet. Of this pavement the greater part was preſerved, taken up, and conveyed to Longleat, by order of the late Marquis of Bath, where it now is.

"After the curioſity of the public had been gratified, the diſcoveries were neglected and forgotten, and no perſon had ſpirit enough to purſue any reſearches in Pitmead, from the year 1787 to the preſent ſummer, when Mr. Cunnington, of Heyteſbury (a very reſpectable dealer in the woollen line, who has long purſued, with conſiderable ſucceſs, antiquarian inveſtigations), diſcovered another pavement, compoſed of teſſeræ, nineteen feet three inches ſquare. Being much mutilated, great part of its original beauty was loſt, but ſufficient remained to prove that its deſign had been beautiful, and its execution good. It conſiſted of a circular area, encloſed within a ſquare frame, edged on the inſide with a neat border, and another on the outſide with a labyrinth fret; a bird and flowers ſeemed to have formed the ornaments of the area. A grand portico was found alſo at the ſame time, ſixty feet in length and ten in breadth; and many circumſtances occurred to render it probable, that it had ſtretched originally to the length of one hundred and forty feet. Remains of a ſudatory, and a hypocauſt, tubellated bricks for heating

heating the ſame, tiles, teſſeræ, &c. in vaſt profuſion, and another unintelligible foundation, were laid open; which ſeemed to evince, that the villa to which they belonged was not inferior in ſize or accommodations to either of thoſe of which Pliny the younger has left us ſuch minute accounts."—*P.* 181.

BERKELEY CASTLE—MURDER OF EDWARD II.—MONUMENTS OF THE BERKELEYS—DICKY PEARCE.

"THE little ſtate-bedchamber exhibits a moſt curious ſpecimen of antique furniture, a maſſive wooden bedſtead, ſtanding under a receſs, and purporting to have been made in the year 1330. Groteſque figures, and heavy ornaments, carved in wood, cover the whole of the back; the front poſts are cut into open-work, and prove that our anceſtors, five hundred years ago, had more execution than taſte in their works of art. A ſolitary witch piece, in Old Franks' wildeſt manner, is the only picture in this room.

"The great ſtate-bedchamber contains a ſimilar piece of furniture within the laſt room, though not of equal antiquity, ſince it was conſtructed for the accommodation of James I. who made frequent viſits to Berkeley Caſtle. The oldeſt cabinet in England, formed of oak, and another, valuable on account of its antiquity, and made of tortoiſe-ſhell, are preſerved in this room.

"Darius's tent has two pictures, by Frederick Zucchero, who arrived in England in 1574, and worked here for ſome years; they repreſent Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, and his wife.

"Leaving the body of the building, we paſs over the top of the keep to a ſmall retired dark room, ſtanding detached and ſolitary, and entered by a low ſtrong door; where deeds of blood might be perpetrated without diſturbance or diſcovery. This was the accurſed ſcene of the laſt agonies of the unfortunate Edward II. where he expiated, by a horrible death, the errors of a weak, rather than a vicious, reign; leaving a ſolemn warning to ſucceeding monarchs of the danger of *favouritiſm*. The appropriate hangings of the room and its furniture, crimſon cloth embroidered with black, naturally lead the mind to a recollection of the execrable cruelty of the biſhop of Hereford, who invented and directed the method by which Edward was deſtroyed; an impreſſion that is heightened by the ſight of an inſtrument like a file, kept in the apartment, and ſaid to be the engine with which the deed was committed, alluded to by Gray in the beſt of his compoſitions, his 'Bard:'

'Mark the year, and mark the night,
'When Severn ſhall re-echo with affright,
'The ſhrieks of death through Berkeley's roof that ring,
'Shrieks of an agonizing king.'

Where, by the by, the paſſage is ſpoiled, by the uſe (in the laſt line) of the preſent participle for the preterite paſſive.

"Adjoining to the caſtle ſtands the church, and appears to have been built about the commencement of the fourteenth century. The tower is placed at one corner of the churchyard, diſtinct from the edifice of which it uſually forms a member, and conſtructed within the laſt fifty years. Many old monuments of the Berkeley family are preſerved within the church; the moſt curious is an ancient table tomb, ſurrounded by an iron railing, on which are ſtretched the full-length alabaſter figures of a knight and his lady; the former in armour, the latter in the dreſs of the day. Theſe are the effigies of Sir Thomas, ſecond Lord Berkeley, who died 1361, and Margaret daughter of the Earl of March, his firſt wife. The ſplendour and princely magnificence in which this baron lived at Berkeley, was not exceeded by any nobleman of his time. Three hundred people, conſiſting of knights, eſquires, and pages, filled his hall every day; and ſeventy-four manors, the demeſne of which he kept in his own hands, ſupplied his table with the ſubſtantial hoſpitality of the times. To this lord the unfortunate Edward II. was delivered by the Queen's party, Nov. 16, 1326; but his enemies fearing that the noble owner of Berkeley Caſtle would treat the royal priſoner with too much kindneſs, commanded Thomas to ſurrender his manſion and his charge into the hands of John Lord Maltravers and and Sir T. Gournay; more fit inſtruments for the tragic violence that was ſhortly after perpetrated on the hapleſs

monarch. Other ancient monuments, to the memory of different branches of this noble family, occur in different parts of the church. The churchyard also exhibits divers 'frail memorials' of the departed, which, as is usual in country cemeteries, are all marked by one general prevailing taste in their construction and decorations. We may lament that the ornaments on the grave-stones at Berkeley are not in harmony with the simplicity of the scenery around. Fat-faced cherubs, and hideous death's heads, emboss most of the grave-stones, which are further ornamented with golden crowns and silver glories, scythes, hour-glasses, and other emblems of mortality, painted in all the colours of the rainbow. One of these stones commemorates *Dickey Pearce*, a village droll or buffoon, who flourished at Berkeley half a century ago, and not only afforded amusement to his fellow-villagers, but also recommended himself, by his well-timed buffoonery, to the patronage of the great. The outline of his history and character is contained in the following epitaph on his grave-stone, the epigrammatic turn of which compensates in truth for its deficiency in poetry:

'Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's fool *,
'Men called him Dickey Pearce;
'His folly served to make folks laugh,
'When wit and mirth were scarce.
'Poor Dick, alas! is dead and gone,
'What signifies to cry?
'Dickies enough are left behind
'To laugh at by and by.'

The wit of Dickey was not, it seems, confined to oral observation, but frequently discovered itself in practical jokes. Several of these are preserved in the records of parochial tradition; amongst which, allow me to present you with the following, a proof that Dickey sometimes availed himself of the practice of the seers of old, of imparting instruction by the means of sensible types instead of verbal communication. An ancestor of the present Lord B. having considerably diminished his property by expensive pursuits, Dickey began to fear that the whole of the noble patrimony would be dissipated, and the venerable castle, with its princely demesnes, be transferred from the family to strange purchasers. High as his privilege of speech was with my Lord, he could not, however, venture to expostulate with him on so delicate a subject; he therefore determined to hint to him the fatal consequences of his imprudences by a visible sign. Procuring a rope, therefore, he placed himself at the great gate of the castle at a time when he knew his Lordship would pass through it, and as he approached, began to apply the cord to the wall, as if he intended to surround the whole with it. 'What art thou 'doing, Dick?' said my Lord. 'Only 'tying a rope round the castle, your 'Honour, to prevent its running away 'after —— and —— (estates which his 'Lordship had sold), to the top of 'Stinchcomb Hill.' His Lordship felt the force of the observation, and rewarded the droll with a piece of money for his foresight and wit." *P.* 314.

* "Fools, in early times, formed part of the household of the great. *Will Somers* served Henry VIII. and history has preserved many traits of his influence with that monarch. In later times the occupation has not been so general, though *Jack Creighton* is still maintained at Althorpe, the seat of Earl Spencer; and probably the only noble family where that character is preserved in its pristine interpretation."

XLIX. *Ségur's Reign of William II. King of Prussia.* (Concluded from p. 217.)

DEATH OF FREDERIC WILLIAM II.

"FREDERIC William, who had just completed the partition of Poland, and concluded a peace with France, disappeared about this time (1795) from the political scene of Europe.

"He afterwards projected some farther dismemberment and secularization in Germany, which were proposed to him by France, who then believed it to be his interest to weaken the Emperor, and to augment the power of the Protestant party in the Empire, at the expense of the Catholic party: but these schemes, too complicated, would have required an activity which this monarch never possessed; and the declining state of his health augmented his natural indolence.

"Aspiring

"Aspiring to the character of a mediator, he made some fruitless attempts to bring about peace; but to this the passions of the coalition and the French Directory were almost equally adverse.

"The expenses of the war, the malady of the King, his profusion, and his mistresses, had deranged his finances; and he negotiated a loan at Frankfort to relieve the exhaustion of his treasury, which he had lavished without glory. His infirmities daily increased his indifference for the storms with which he was surrounded; the *illuminati* amused him with deceitful promises, in the hope of recovering that health which excess of pleasure had irrevocably destroyed; at length the dropsy having decidedly declared itself, he died on the 17th November 1797, regretted by his family, and by a few friends who rendered justice to his mildness and his beneficence, but leaving behind him no trace of glorious remembrance.

"His intrigues had exposed Sweden and Turkey to a ruinous war; his protection had destroyed Poland; the first to form the coalition, he was the first to abandon it. The Stadtholder might reproach him with the loss of his power, and Brabant with that of her liberty. His defects had diminished the lustre shed by his predecessor over the Prussian arms. His abortive enterprises, and the avidity of his mistresses, had dissipated the treasures of the Great Frederic; and although the partition of Poland had added several rich provinces to his dominions, Frederic William III. his son, was obliged to exert the most unremitting prudence, and to observe the strictest economy, in order to repair the faults of his father, and to restore to Prussia her real importance and prosperity.

"On his accession to the throne, he arrested Madame de Lichtnau Rietz, and those persons who had imposed on the weakness of the late King to enrich themselves. The justice which he exercised towards them, his choice of ministers, and the example which he set of a regular life, inspired a just confidence in his subjects, to whom these augured a happier reign; and endeavouring rather to restore tranquillity to Europe by his influence than to trouble it by his ambition, he firmly persisted, in spite of the intrigues of England, and the councils of some violent men, in a system of neutrality, which he pursued from prudence, but which his predecessor had adopted only from inconstancy." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 224.

SUMMARY NARRATIVE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ATTENDED THE DETENTION OF LATOUR MAUBOURG, BUREAU DE PUZY, LA FAYETTE, AND HIS FAMILY *.

"LA Fayette, Maubourg, and Bureau de Puzy, having in vain endeavoured to support the constitution of 1791, which they had sworn to maintain, and finding themselves compelled to emigrate, with some officers, in order to avoid the execution of decrees passed against them, meant to proceed to Holland; but, some leagues from the frontier, they were, notwithstanding their protestations, arrested by an Austrian post, and conducted to Luxemburg. Having sent to ask passports from the Duke de Saxe-Teschen, they were refused, and those who signified this refusal, barbarously informed them, that they were reserved for the scaffold.

"As soon as the orders had been received from the court of Vienna, which determined the fate of the prisoners, and delivered them over to the King of Prussia, they were all three carried and confined at Wesel, where they were guarded by non-commissioned officers, whose orders were to observe them constantly, and not to answer their questions.

"La Fayette had fallen dangerously sick. His fellow-sufferers were refused permission at Maubourg to see their friend ready to expire. A salutary crisis having rescued him from the jaws of death, the King of Prussia thought he might profit by his dejected state, and had a proposal made to him, that his situation should be alleviated, if he would furnish him with plans against France; but he proved, by an energetic reply, his contempt of such a proposition. The rigour towards him was then redoubled, and soon after they were thrown into a cart and carried to Magdeburg, and were constantly refused any information of the existence of their families, respecting

* "Communicated by one of the prisoners."

whom

whom the proſcriptions in France gave them the moſt anxious inquietude.

" In travelling thus, their keepers thought to aggravate their diſtreſs and excite the public indignation againſt them. Theſe wiſhes, however, were not fulfilled; they every where received marks of the intereſt excited by the injuſtice of their detention, and the conſtancy of their courage.

" They remained a year at Magdeburg, in a damp and dark vault ſurrounded by high paliſadoes, ſhut by four ſucceſſive gates, and faſtened with bars of iron and padlocks. However, their ſituation ſeemed milder, that they were ſometimes allowed to ſee each other, and were walked out an hour each day on a baſtion.

" The King of Pruſſia ſuddenly ſent an order to remove La Fayette to Sileſia; Maubourg ſolicited and obtained leave to be confined there with him: they were conducted to Glatz, whither Bureau de Puzy was ſoon after ſent.

" Alexander Lameth, being dangerouſly ill, could not be tranſported with his companions. His mother, who enjoyed a reſpect merited by her virtues, obtained of Frederic William, after ardent ſolicitation, that he ſhould remain in priſon in his dominions; and ſome time after, peace being concluded between that monarch and the French, ſhe ſucceeded in procuring his liberty. The King of Pruſſia granted it, becauſe he did not think himſelf longer obliged to obſerve the ſame reſpect towards the court of Vienna which was irritated againſt him for having quitted the coalition. The priſoners were tranſferred to Neiſs; and, although the dungeon which they there inhabited was ſtill more diſmal and unwholeſome than any of the others, this change appeared happy to them, as all the three priſoners together were allowed to enjoy the preſence of Madame de Maiſonneuve, who came courageouſly to ſhare the chains of her brother, Maubourg.

" The King of Pruſſia, who did not wiſh, on making peace with France, to be obliged from juſtice to releaſe his victims, determined to ſend them into Auſtria, and they were carried to Olmutz.

" On their arrival at this place, they were robbed of whatever the Pruſſians had left them, which reduced them to their watches and buckles; ſome of their books even were ſeized in which was found the word *Liberty*, particularly *Helvetius de l'Eſprit* and *Paine's Common Senſe*; on which La Fayette aſked if theſe were contraband articles.

" Each of them was told, on being ſhut up ſeparately in his cell, 'That 'they ſhould hereafter ſee only their 'four walls; that they would have 'neither news, neceſſaries, nor viſitors; 'that it was forbidden to mention their 'names even among the jailers, or in 'the government diſpatches, in which 'they were diſtinguiſhed by numbers; 'that they would never be informed of 'the fate of their families, nor of each 'other's exiſtence; and that, as this 'ſituation might naturally lead them 'to ſelf-deſtruction, they were forbid-'den knife, fork, and every means 'whatever of ſuicide.'

" After three certificates of phyſicians of the indiſpenſable neceſſity of air for La Fayette, after three replies that he was not yet ſufficiently ill, he was at length permitted to walk out unconditionally; for it is falſe that La Fayette enjoyed this liberty, as has been alleged, on his engagement of honour that he ſhould not attempt to make his eſcape.

" The public know the enterpriſe of Dr. Boleman and the young Huger, the ſon of the man at whoſe houſe La Fayette firſt landed in America.

" Boleman, after ſeveral months' unſucceſsful attempts, ſucceeded in procuring a note to be ſecretly delivered to him, and executed a very bold plan. He repaired to Vienna, ſent for the young Huger thither, and poſted himſelf with him at the place where La Fayette was to be conducted to take the air; and theſe two attempted to reſcue him at the moment when, having miſled ſome of his keepers, they endeavoured to diſarm the one that remained with him.

" In this ſtruggle, La Fayette gave himſelf a violent ſtrain in the loins, and the corporal-jailer, with whom he contended, and whom he had diſarmed, tore with his teeth his hand to the bone.

" His generous deliverers ſucceeded in getting him on horſeback, with ſuch negligence of their own ſafety, that they could ſcarcely find their horſes to eſcape themſelves. This loſs of time, and the alarms of the keepers, having attracted people and troops, Huger

was immediately secured. La Fayette, separated from Boleman, was seized eight leagues from Olmutz, and with the less difficulty, as he had no arms. Boleman reached the Prussian territories, but the King of Prussia had the barbarity to deliver him up to the Austrians.

"From this time the captivity of La Fayette was more rigorous, and his illness became more serious; he was left without relief, with an unremitting fever, during a remarkably severe winter, deprived of light, and not even allowed the linen which his situation rendered necessary.

"To increase his suffering, he was constantly made to believe that his companions had perished on the scaffold.

"The care that had been taken to keep La Fayette from the knowledge of every thing that might serve to inform him of the fate of his family, is remarkable in the following anecdote.

"Latour Maubourg, having at length obtained permission to dispatch letters to his relations, learnt that Madame de la Fayette was alive; he requested the commandant to allow his friend to be told that his wife yet lived: the commandant, after answering 'that his 'orders in this respect were too ex-'press,' from that time suppressed all the letters in which Madame de la Fayette was mentioned, and did not deliver them to him till near a year afterwards, when he quitted Olmutz.

"Whilst La Fayette, reserved for the scaffold, was tortured in the prisons of Olmutz, his wife, uncertain of his existence, and condemned to perpetual grief in the prisons of Paris, daily expected to be led to execution, as had happened to the greater part of her family. The fall of the tyrant saved her life; but she did not, till long after his death, regain her liberty and strength sufficient to execute her designs. Having landed at Altona the 9th of September 1795, she set out for Vienna under the name of Mottier, with an American passport; and arrived at Vienna before the court could be informed of her purpose, or prepared against her application.

"The Prince de Rosenberg, affected with her virtues, obtained for her and her daughters an audience of the Emperor, some detail of which it may be proper to give.

"Madame de la Fayette, claiming the liberty of her husband, in the name of justice and humanity, that prince answered her, 'This affair is compli-'cated; my hands are tied respecting 'it; but I grant with pleasure all that 'is in my power, by permitting you 'to join M. de la Fayette: I should 'act as you do, were I in your place. 'M. de la Fayette is well treated, but 'the presence of his wife and daughters 'will be an additional indulgence.'

"Madame de la Fayette spoke of other prisoners, and particularly of La Fayette's servants, who she knew had suffered much, and whose affair could not be complicated. The Emperor very graciously permitted her to write respecting those from Olmutz, and to address her applications directly to his Imperial Majesty; and Madame de la Fayette, reassured by the reception she had met with, then wrote on the road from Vienna to Olmutz, that she was astonished to find herself yet susceptible of all the happiness she was beginning to enjoy. But it was not long before sad experience convinced her that the Emperor was deceived, and was ignorant of the cruel and tyrannical abuse his barbarous agents made of his name and authority.

"Mesdames de Maubourg and de Puzy, inspired by the same sentiments, wished also to partake the chains of their husbands; but they were never permitted to enter the Austrian dominions.

"It is easy to imagine the impression La Fayette must have experienced at the sudden appearance of his wife and his children, whose existence had long been to him an object of fear and uncertainty, and that which his affectionate daughters and their mother must have felt at the sight of his emaciated figure and pale countenance; but they did not expect that their embraces would be interrupted, by the jailers robbing the travellers of all they had brought with them.

"They took their purse, very ill supplied, and eagerly seized three forks, considered as instruments of suicide; for they well knew the temptation to it they had inspired. On this unexpected treatment, Madame de la Fayette desired to speak to the commandant;

mandant; they anſwered, that he was forbidden to ſee her, but that ſhe might write to him. She deſired to write to the Emperor, conformably to the permiſſion he had granted her; this they refuſed, telling her that her applications to the commandant would be forwarded to Vienna. They conſiſted in attending maſs on Sunday, having a ſoldier's wife to wait on her daughters, and being, as well as La Fayette, waited on by one of his domeſtics. She received no anſwer to all theſe demands, nor to an application ſhe ſome time afterwards addreſſed to the miniſter of war, to ſee Latour Manbourg, and Puzy, except this, 'Madame de la Fayette has ſubmitted 'to ſhare the captivity of her huſ-'band.'

"At length the health of this unfortunate lady, impaired by ſixteen months' impriſonment, and dreadful vexation in France, diſplaying ſymptoms which denoted a tendency of the fluids to putreſcence, ſhe thought it her duty to attempt ſome means for her preſervation, and wrote to the Emperor to ſolicit permiſſion from him to paſs a week at Vienna, there to reſpire ſalubrious air, and conſult a phyſician. After two months of a ſilence, which ſuppoſes the neceſſity of medical advice as of no conſequence, the commandant, till then unknown to the priſoners, entered their apartment, ordered, without giving any reaſon, the young ladies to retire to a ſeparate room, ſignified to Madame de la Fayette the Emperor's refuſal for her ever to enter Vienna, and gave her permiſſion to go out, on condition of never returning: he deſired her to write, and ſign her option; ſhe wrote:

"'I conſidered it a duty to my fa-'mily and friends to deſire the aſſiſt-'ance neceſſary for my health; but 'they well know that it cannot, at the 'price attached to it, be accepted by 'me. I cannot forget, that whilſt we 'were on the point of periſhing, my-'ſelf by the tyranny of Robeſpierre, 'and my huſband by the phyſical and 'moral ſufferings of captivity, I was 'not permitted to obtain any intelli-'gence of him, nor to acquaint him 'that his children and myſelf were yet 'alive; and I ſhall not expoſe myſelf 'to the horrors of another ſeparation. 'Whatever then may be the ſtate of 'my health, and the inconveniences of 'this abode for my daughters, we will 'gratefully avail ourſelves of his Im-'perial Majeſty's generoſity, in per-'mitting us to partake this captivity 'in all its circumſtances.

(Signed) 'NOAILLES LA FAYETTE.'

"From this moment no complaint was expreſſed, and this ill-fated pair reſpired in their chambers, or, more properly ſpeaking, dungeons, an air ſo fetid from the exhalations of a ſewer, and of the privies of the garriſon placed near Fayette's window, that the ſoldiers who brought their food held their noſe on opening the door.

"The conſtant anſwer of the perſons of power or intereſt, who heard their barbarities exclaimed againſt, was, 'Madame de la Fayette has choſen to 'ſhare the lot of her huſband; ſhe has 'no right to complain.' They might as well have ſaid: 'Every thing is 'allowable againſt La Fayette; the life 'of his wife and children is not worth 'arreſting our vengeance for a mo-'ment.'

"The three priſoners, Manbourg, La Fayette, and Puzy, had been confined for three years and five months in the ſame corridor, without ſeeing each other, or their keepers giving them the leaſt intelligence of each other's exiſtence. When General Bonaparte and the French government teſtified an intention, conformably to the national wiſh, of reſtoring them to liberty, they experienced the ſtrongeſt oppoſition. At laſt, an aid-de-camp of the conqueror of Italy ſucceeded, after ſeveral months' tergiverſation, in obtaining from the court of Vienna this deliverance." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 275.

L. *Sketches of ſome of the Southern Counties of Ireland*, collected during a Tour in the Autumn 1797, in a Series of Letters by G. HOLMES. 8vo. pp. 210. 9s. *Longman and Rees, Vernor and Hood.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved in Aquatinta by Alken.

ROCK of Caſhel, County of Tipperary.
Cormac's Chapel, on the ſouth Side of the Cathedral of Caſhel.
Ancient Monument at Caſhel (engraved by G. Holmes).

Interior

Interior View of the Abbey of Holy Croſs.
Roſs Caſtle.
Mucruſs Lake.
Caſtle of Liſmore, ſeen from the Bridge, County of Waterford.

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EXTRACTS.

TUMULI OPENED—BURNING THE DEAD—A LUNATIC.

"NEAR the church (of Kills) are ſeveral low mounds, or tumuli, one of which was opened ſome years ago: there were found in it an earthen veſſel, with ſome ſpear and arrow heads*. I counted twelve towers, very perfect, in one of which, while we were employed in examining an antique apartment, whoſe ponderous chimney-piece, and other ancient fixtures, caught our attention, and gave riſe to a long train of the wildeſt ſpeculation. As we approached a ſmall low door, within which all was darkneſs, we were rouſed from our reveries by a ſtrange indiſtinct ſound. Preſently we were encountered by a tall, emaciated figure, which, ſtooping through the low arched door, quickly paſſed us, and deſcended the ſpiral ſteps by which we came up. He had on a long coat reaching down paſt his knees, and on his head a kind of cap. From the glimpſe we got of his face, it appeared pale and ghaſtly. You may eaſily form an idea of the effect produced by ſuch an adventure on our minds, which, from the ſurrounding objects, were prepared to receive the moſt romantic impreſſions.

* "The ancient Iriſh burned their dead, and depoſited the aſhes in urns, of which many have been found, containing bones, aſhes, and a jelly-like conſiſtence, which was probably fleſh. At Killimeille, near Dungannon, on the top of a hill, were two circles of ſtones joining each other, forming a figure of eight, each about twenty yards in diameter, being repoſitories for urns.

"The perſon who farmed the ground, wanting ſtones to build a houſe, drew the moſt of them away. Within one of the circles were found three urns, in three ſeveral holes, covered with flat ſtones; around them were ſet ſix large ſtones, and others thrown upon the top. On the ſame hill, eaſtward of theſe circles, was diſcovered the altar on which they uſed to burn their dead, overgrown with green ſod and earth. On uncovering it, it was found to be of unhewn ſtone, eight feet long and four broad; the coals and bones freſh among the ſtones, and the ſtones burnt with fire. At the eaſt end of this altar there was a pit, which was likewiſe overgrown with ſoil; which, on opening, was found to be the receiver where they ſwept in all that remained on the altar, after burning. On ſearching deep, the ſubſtance was found to be all alike, black and greaſy. It had tinged the hill in a ſtraight line, from the pit to the bottom of the hill."

From a window we obſerved him ſtalking among the ruins, ſometimes with a meaſured pace, and at times urged on by ſudden ſtarts; his hands locked in each other, and his eyes fixed on the ſky. What a ſubject was here for one of our modern romances, who deal ſo largely in myſterious figures, noiſes, &c. who by raiſing ſome 'white 'miſt, hovering in the air,' with the help of a few uncertain rays of the moon, which might fall upon a ruſty dagger, and a drop or two of blood upon the pavement, might produce as excellent a ghoſt of this poor lunatic as ever was made.

"Our ſurmiſes were juſtified, for we found he was mere fleſh and blood, and had inhabited that tower for theſe eleven years paſt, ſubſiſting on the bounty of Dr. Madden, who holds the living. He comes regularly up to the parſonage-houſe, which ſtands on the top of this ſloping lawn, and receives his meals, which he carries down to his cell, and there depoſits; this place he fortifies ingeniouſly againſt the winter blaſts, by matted ſtraw and hay, and renders it really a warm, comfortable abode. Amongſt the country people he paſſes for a perſon of ſome influence among the fairies, with whom they frequently hear him in earneſt converſation. Sometimes he is ſeen ſitting with his legs dangling out of an high window in the tower, making long ſpeeches to the moon; and when the goddeſs veils her face behind a cloud, he exhorts her to reappear in a ſtrain of tremendous vociferation." *P.* 5.

ANECDOTE OF THOMAS EARL OF KILDARE.

"THIS Thomas was ſurnamed Nuppagh (i. e. the Ape), on the following account: being only nine years old when his father and grandfather were ſlain by the M'Carties, and nurſed at Tralee, whither the news of their deaths ſuddenly arriving, the nurſes who attended, in their firſt aſtoniſhment, ran out of the houſe, and left the child alone in the cradle, when a baboon or ape, that was kept in the family, took up the infant and carried it to the top of the caſtle, from whence, after bearing it round the battlements, and ſhowing it for ſome time to the aſtoniſhed ſpectators, he brought it down ſafe, and laid it in the cradle. By this accident he was called the Nuppagh; and the Dukes of Leinſter being his immediate deſcendants, continue to bear monkies for their ſupporters and creſt, in grateful remembrance of the ſaid Thomas's preſervation." *P.* 77.

REBELLION OF THE LAST EARL OF DESMOND, 1580.

"AFTER three years of ceaſeleſs warfare, and of variable ſucceſs, Deſmond retired to the woods and faſtneſſes (his caſtles taken or deſtroyed, his troops ſcattered and diſheartened), attended by a few followers: himſelf diſguiſed in mean apparel, and in the utmoſt extremity of diſtreſs; two horſemen, and a few kerns, ventured to ſeize ſome cattle for their ſubſiſtence; but the owner giving the alarm to a neighbouring military poſt, they were purſued, and the cattle tracked to a wood, about four miles from Tralee, in which they reſolved to lodge. About midnight they diſcovered a light not far off, and gathering their party cloſe together, ſent one man on to ſee who were there; he returned, and informed them that there were five or ſix perſons in a ruined houſe, whereupon they determined to attack them. On entering, they found but one man, of venerable aſpect, ſtretched languidly before a fire. Kelly, of Morierty, aſſailed and wounded the old man, who faintly exclaimed, 'Spare me, I am 'the Earl of Deſmond;' but the ſavage ſtruck off his head, and carrying it to the Earl of Ormond, it was ſent over to the Queen, and impaled upon London bridge; the body, after eight weeks hiding, was interred in a ſmall chapel near Caſtle iſland. The family of Morierty are ſtill in diſgrace among the people for the death of this unfortunate Earl. Thus was a family extinguiſhed, which had flouriſhed for four centuries in rude ſplendour and magnificence, and had frequently proved too powerful to be governed. With the poſſeſſions of independent princes, and a large army of followers, they were naturally tempted to aſſume the port of ſovereignty, unreſtrained by a government which frequently depended on them for ſupport. The lands forfeited by this Earl amounted to 574,628 acres Iriſh. The Deſmonds were always in oppoſition to the houſe of Ormond,

Ormond, whose quarrels often deluged the country with blood. In the reign of Elizabeth, Gerald of Desmond led his army into the territory of Ormond; where, after a desperate conflict, he was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. As the Ormondians conveyed him from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now 'the great Lord of Desmond?' The wounded chief with energy returned, 'Where, but in his proper place: *on 'the necks of the Butlers!*'" P. 84.

VOLCANIC APPEARANCES.

"THE castle of Lick stands upon a rock almost surrounded by the sea, communicating formerly with the land by a drawbridge; it belonged to a branch of the Desmond family. Near this is the castle of Dune, situated similar, overhanging the ocean. Some years back, a part of these cliffs (between the castles of Lick and Dune) assumed a volcanic appearance; the waves by continual dashing had worn and undermined the cliff, which giving way, fell with tremendous violence into the sea; several great strata, or beds of pyritæ, iron, and sulphur, were in consequence exposed to the action of the air and salt water; the natural effects of which were, that they heated and burned with great fierceness; the clay near it is calcined to a red brick, mixed with iron ore, melted in many places like cinders thrown from a smith's forge. Many who did not consider well the causes and the effects naturally to be expected from them, have supposed this to be volcanic *." *P.* 100.

MUCRUSS LAKE—REMARKABLE ECHOES.

"ON our return, along Glenaá, we discovered innumerable echoes, prodigiously grand and solemn, particularly from the cannon, which burst like the most dreadful thunder rolling from side to side: frequently dying away, they would recommence and approach us slowly; sometimes interrupted by a sudden sound like a single clap of thunder, answered by two or three distinctly, then mingle into one continued sound, seeming as if the mountains groaned in dreadful labour, such as precedes the most horrible commotion of nature.

"The sad and awful impressions made upon the mind by this terrible sublime effect, are delightfully displaced by the echoes from the horn, which are exquisite, and the very soul of harmony †. Before we reached the island of Innisfallen, the face of the lake became totally changed; the sky began to lower, and darkened the surface of the water, assuming an alarming aspect, particularly to us who were unused to the sudden changes that are frequently experienced during this and the ensuing month. The boatmen declaring it would be squally, pressed forward with all their might. Thick mists hung down the hills, and hid

* "Mr. Tournefort, in his Voyage to the Levant, informs us, 'that in the 'island of Milo, in the Archipelago, the iron-mines that are found there, and 'from whence a certain tract of land takes the denomination of St. John de 'Fer, maintain perpetual fires;' and he thus reasons upon this phenomenon: 'It is certain,' says he, 'that filings of iron, steeped in common water, will 'grow considerably warm, and much more so in sea-water; and if you mingle 'them with some sulphur pounded, you will see this mixture really burn some 'time after it is moistened. It is therefore probable, that the fires which are 'constantly felt in this island, are solely occasioned by a fermentation of a ferru-'ginous matter mixed with sulphur, which no place in that island is without; 'and these materials are heated by being drenched in sea-water, which runs 'through all parts of the spungy rock.' So, in like manner, may the fire be accounted for in the cliff."

† "There are certain letters which no echo will return or express, particularly an S, of which Lord Bacon gives a pleasant instance in a celebrated echo formed by the walls of a ruined church, at Pont Charenton, near Paris; where there was an old Parisian who took it to be the work of spirits, and of good spirits; 'for,' said he, 'if you call Satan, the echo will not deliver back the 'devil's name, but will say Vat'en, which signifies Avoid;' by which circumstance his Lordship discovered that an echo would not return an S."

them entirely. By degrees a general gloom involved the whole, while the wind ſwept down the ſides of Glenaá and Tomiſh, lifting the waves to an alarming height, giving it all the appearance of the angry Atlantic. This was followed by heavy rain, which, with the waves breaking over us, ſoaked us entirely through; even the thick coats which the boatmen lent us proved inſufficient to protect us from the ſpray. At length we gained the iſland, but not without ſome difficulty." *P.* 139.

BLARNEY CASTLE——FAMILY OF M'CARTY.

" FROM the diſtant view we had of Blarney Caſtle, on the evening we arrived at Cork, we determined on taking the firſt opportunity of viſiting it, which we did yeſterday. It lies on the river Aubeg, about four miles from Cork, and was built by Cormac M'Carty, ſurnamed Laider, who came into the lordſhip in 1449, and was eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Munſter. In the Pacata Hiberniâ, it is deſcribed as being compoſed of four large piles joined in one. Theſe piles, I ſuppoſe, meant great towers, one of which remains, of an immenſe ſize; its foundation is laid in the ſolid rock, which ſecures it from mining; the walls are eighteen feet thick, and are flanked with baſtions. In 1602, Cormac M'Dermot Carty was accuſed of holding treaſonable correſpondence with the rebels, and obliged to deliver this caſtle into the poſſeſſion of Captain Taafe, for her Majeſty's uſe. This Cormac is repreſented as a man of great power, being able to raiſe a thouſand men at a call; he alſo poſſeſſed the caſtles of Macroomp and Kilcrea; the latter he gave up to the Lord Preſident Carew, being then his priſoner, but eſcaped out of his hands ſoon after. Great part of the original building is entirely down, but the additions which have been added, were ſo judiciouſly deſigned and executed, that they become now a part admirably blended with the whole, and do not offend the eye by incongruity. In the grounds are very curious maſſes of artificial rocks, the beſt managed I ever ſaw; age has covered them with moſs and various kinds of herbage, giving them all the appearance of being natural. The majeſtic trees which ſurround the caſtle, and ſpread their dark ſhade over the grounds, diffuſe a gloom that accords well with the building, and is by no means unpleaſing. This manor, with a large eſtate in this county, were forfeited by M'Carty *, Earl of Clancarty, for his adherence to James II. It is now the property of Mr. Jeffries, being purchaſed from the crown. At preſent it is undergoing a thorough repair, and I muſt own I felt a ſincere pleaſure in contemplating its renovation, and reſumption of its ancient dignity.

" Were gentlemen to conſider the reſpectability which ſuch reſidences attach to their name and family, we ſhould not meet with ſo many noble piles mouldering away in ruined grandeur, the indiſputable documents of our anceſtors' power and magnificence. This caſtle annoyed Cork exceedingly in the war of 1641, but was taken by Lord Broghill in 1646." *P.* 162.

HEAP OF RUDE STONES CALLED THE HAG'S BED.

" NEAR Glanworth is a curious monument called Labacally (i. e. the Hag's Bed). From its ſize, it muſt have been deſigned for ſome eminent perſon, but of which nothing now re-

* " He was pardoned by King William, on condition of leaving the country within a given period, and allowed a penſion of 300*l. per annum* for life, and never to take up arms againſt the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. He retired to Hamburgh, and purchaſed a ſmall iſland in the mouth of the Elbe, from the citizens of Altena, which went by his own name: on it he erected a convenient dwelling-houſe, and a range of ſtorehouſes, and made conſiderable profit by ſhipwrecks; but continued to give the diſtreſſed all the relief in his power, and ſaved the lives of many: his profit aroſe from goods thrown on his iſland, which he placed in his ſtorehouſes; and if demanded by their owners within the ſpace of a year, he returned them, requiring only two *per cent.* for the ſtoreroom; if not, he made uſe of them as his own. He died there October 22, 1734, aged ſixty-four, leaving behind him two ſons; Robert, afterwards a commodore in the Engliſh navy, and Juſtin M'Carty, Eſq."

mains

mains even from tradition. It conſiſts of ſeveral broad flag ſtones, ſupported by others of various ſizes, pitched in the ground. One of the upper ſtones is ſeventeen feet long and nine broad, and in the middle ſix feet thick, from whence it ſlopes to the edges; at the end of the great one are two others, which ſeem to be intended to lengthen the whole: the firſt of theſe is eleven feet broad and ſeven long, and the laſt ſeven feet ſquare. There was a fourth huge flag which lies on the weſt ſide; on each ſide are double rows of broad flags, on which the great flags reſted: ſome are five and ſix feet high, and three thick.

"At about ſixteen feet another range of flag ſtones encircled the tomb, rude and various in the ſhapes and ſizes. It is ſingular to remark, that there is none of this kind of ſtone nearer than five or ſix miles, being a coarſe grit, found in the mountains which ſeparate this county from Limerick. When we hear of thoſe vaſt bodies being lifted and carried by the ancient inhabitants of this country, over hills and through valleys, we naturally wonder at the means which enabled them, not knowing that they poſſeſſed any knowledge of mechanical powers. De la Vega mentions, that there were ſtones in the fortreſs of Cuſco, in Peru, upwards of forty feet long, and were drawn by the ſtrength of men ten, twelve, or fifteen leagues, over hills and the moſt difficult ways to that place; and there is one ſtone to which the Indians gave the name of Syacuſa (i. e. the tired or the weary), becauſe it never arrived at the place it was deſigned for, but remains ſtill upon the road. This rock was drawn by 20,000 Indians fifteen leagues over very rugged ways; but, notwithſtanding all their care, it tumbled down a very ſteep hill and killed ſeveral hundred of the Indians, who were endeavouring to poiſe the weight. Thus theſe Indians, without pullies or other engines, lifted up vaſt ſtones to the top of ſteep hills, in order to build the places of ſtrength, long before an European came among them." *P.* 178.

LISMORE CASTLE.

"THE caſtle was built by King John in 1185, and was demoliſhed by the Iriſh, who ſurpriſed it 1189, ſlaying the garriſon, with Robert Barry the governor. After it was rebuilt, it continued to be the reſidence of the biſhops till the time of Miler Magragh, who, with the conſent of the dean and chapter, granted it, with ſome lands, to Sir Walter Rawley, at the yearly rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: ſoon after it came into the hands of Sir Richard Boyle, who purchaſed all Sir Walter's lands, and who beautified and enlarged it conſiderably. At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, it was beſieged by 5000 Iriſh troops, commanded by Sir Richard Beling; but was bravely defended by the young Lord Broghill, third ſon to the Earl of Cork, who obliged the Iriſh to raiſe the ſiege: however, it did not long continue in the Earl's poſſeſſion, being taken by Lord Caſtlehaven 1645.

"James II. dined in the great room, and going to look out of the window, ſtarted back in terror from its precipitate elevation above the river. One does not, on entering the caſtle, perceive it to be ſituated ſo high; nor can they ſuſpect the perpendicular ſteepneſs of its rear. One of the rooms is celebrated for giving birth to the great Robert Boyle.

"This noble pile is now in the poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, whoſe agent reſides here, and has made many alterations and repairs; but with ſo little taſte and adherence to the great original, that I am confident, were the Duke to ſee them, his Grace would feel a ſenſible regret, and inſtantly order theſe unworthy repairs to be replaced by others more conformable to the ancient ſtyle of the building.

"The great flanking ſquare towers are ſtill rooffleſs, except where the venerable and lofty aſh-trees fling their ſhady branches over their walls, and form a verdant canopy. This magnificent caſtle, at an inconſiderable expenſe, might be renovated and rendered one of the moſt reſpectable baronial dwellings, perhaps, in Europe: as a picturesque object it cannot be excelled. The bridge is a fine ſtructure, conſiſting of one great arch of about 109 feet in the ſpan, over the main part of the river, and of ſix ſmaller ones underneath the cauſeway on the north ſide: theſe laſt are intended to carry off the floods, which in autumn ſwell this river very conſiderably. To the munificent and public ſpirit of the preſent

preſent Duke of Devonſhire, the county ſtands indebted for this noble bridge, erected at his Grace's ſole expenſe. It remains a moſt honourable teſtimony of a princely liberality and true patriotiſm." *P.* 188.

LI. *Letters on Education.* By ELIZABETH HAMILTON, Author of the "Memoirs of modern Philoſophers," &c. Small 8vo. pp. 413. 7s. Bath printed; *Robinſons*, London.

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EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"FROM the number of writers upon the ſubject of education that have lately appeared, and from the favourable reception which their various treatiſes and ſyſtems have met with from the public, an inference may be drawn, highly pleaſing to every philanthropic mind. Inſenſible muſt be the ſoul that does not take an intereſt in what ſo nearly concerns the happineſs and proſperity of the ſociety in which he lives; and narrow the heart, that does not extend that intereſt to the happineſs of the ſucceeding generation!

"Inſpired by this ſentiment, the writer of the following pages has taken up the pen, not to criticiſe the ſyſtems of others, nor to offer mechanical rules for facilitating the work of inſtruction, but humbly to throw in her quota of obſervation and experience, as a ſmall addition to the general ſtock.

"It appears to her, that upon the important ſubject of education rules are leſs neceſſary than principles; and that it is by implicitly following the former, as they have been laid down by eminent writers, without examining the latter, that diſappointment has ſo frequently enſued.

"The ſame practice would be followed by the like conſequence in every branch of ſcience.

"The agricultural improver, who, on the northern ſide of the Grampian Hills, ſhould implicitly adopt the plan of huſbandry laid down by the Devonſhire farmer, would have but ſorry crops. In vain would he boaſt, that his ploughs were of the ſame conſtruction, that his furrows were of equal depth, and that he had, in ſpite of froſts and ſnow, of ſtorm and tempeſt, committed the ſeed to the reluctant boſom of the earth on the appointed day: of his labours and his toil, the ſole reward would be mortification and diſappointment! But if, inſtead of proceeding by rules adapted to a more genial climate and more benignant ſoil, the northern agriculturiſt directs his attention to the nature of ſoil in general, with all its particular modifications; if he ſtudies the temperature of the region in which he lives, and carefully proves the principles he thus acquires, by the teſt of obſervation and experience; he will literally 'ſow in 'hope, and reap in joy, bringing his 'ſheaves with him'." *P.* iv.

EXTRACTS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

"WHETHER we caſt our eyes on the effeminate and indolent inhabitants of the Eaſt, or turn our attention to the more ſturdy ſavages of the Weſtern hemiſphere, ſtill we ſhall find the effects of early education too potent for time to efface, or death itſelf to conquer.

quer. A ſenſible and accompliſhed traveller of my own ſex, after having given a conciſe, but ſtriking account of the religion and manners of the Hindoos, obſerves as follows*:—'It is 'aſtoniſhing with what ſtrictneſs the 'Hindoos obſerve theſe rules, *even to 'ſtarving themſelves to death, rather 'than break through them.* The chil-'dren of the Hindoos are not to be 'tempted to eat any thing forbidden, 'either by perſuaſion or by offering 'them the greateſt delicacies; which I 'have often been witneſs of. *It is the 'firſt impreſſion their minds receive;* they 'are uſed to ſeeing it ſtrictly obſerved 'by their own and other caſts; it grows 'up with them as the firſt and moſt 'abſolute law, and is perhaps obſerved 'with more ſtrictneſs than any other 'law, religious or civil, by any nation 'under the ſun.'

"Never, ſurely, was the abiding influence of firſt impreſſions more evidently diſplayed than in this firm and undeviating adherence to early principle, evinced by a people remarkable for feebleneſs of mind and gentleneſs of manners. That fortitude, or rather torpid reſignation, with which this feeble race have been obſerved to endure the extremity of bodily ſuffering, may with more juſtice be attributed to early inſpired ſentiment than to cauſes merely phyſical, is rendered obvious by the ſimilar operation of ſimilar cauſes on a people whoſe character and manners are in other reſpects very widely different. That contempt of pain and death, which forms ſuch a prominent feature in the character of the American ſavage, can by no means be aſcribed to an organization and temperament ſimilar to that of the Hindoo. It is explained by the honeſt traveller Charlevoix in a few words, when, after having given ſome aſtoniſhing inſtances of the amazing conſtancy and firmneſs evinced by the ſavages of both ſexes in bearing the extreme of bodily torture, 'ſuffering for many hours, and ſome-'times for many days together, the 'ſharpeſt effects of fire, and all that 'the moſt induſtrious fury could invent 'to make it moſt painful, without 'letting a ſigh eſcape;' he adds, 'the 'ſavages exerciſe themſelves in this *all 'their lives, and accuſtom their children 'to it from their tendereſt years.*' We 'have ſeen little boys and girls tie them-'ſelves together by one arm, and *tie a 'lighted coal between them, to ſee which 'of them would ſhake it off firſt.*'

"If education can thus conquer the moſt powerful feelings of nature, ſubdue appetite, and render the ſoul ſuperior to phyſical ſenſation; what may it not be expected to effect when directed to the control of the malevolent paſſions, the ſubjection of the irregular appetites, the cultivation of benevolence, and the improvement of intellect? The pains that are taken by the Hindoo to aſſociate the idea of *good* with a ſtrict adherence to the duties preſcribed by his religion, and the idea of evil with the ſlighteſt deviation from the rules of his caſt, are rendered effectual from the period of their commencement; while the aſſociations thus produced are made permanent by the force of habit and example. Were the practice of the parent at war with his precepts; did he indulge himſelf in eating of the forbidden food, while he gave grave leſſons to his children on the duty of abſtaining from it; can we believe that the impreſſions made upon their minds would be powerful or abiding? If while *by words* he expreſſed his abhorrence of thoſe who, by a breach of the laws of Brama, had loſt their caſt, he received, cheriſhed, and careſſed theſe degenerate beings; would all the indignation he could expreſs, lead the witneſſes of his conduct to aſſociate the idea of loſs of caſt with irremediable diſgrace? Such inconſiſtencies the Hindoo and the ſavage leave to the practice of the enlightened Chriſtians of Europe!" *P. 5.*

WEALTH AND POWER—SOCIETY.

"IT muſt be obvious to every obſerver, that the influence of power and wealth over the affections is in many inſtances inimical to the happineſs, as well as to the virtue of individuals. It is this prevailing ſentiment which renders people, whom fortune has placed in the middling ranks of ſociety, aſhamed of their ſtation; and this falſe ſhame prompts them to live in ſuch a manner as may induce a belief of their opulence at the expenſe of their independence. What muſt be the conſequence to their unfortunate children? Ac-

* "See Mrs. Kinderſley's Letters from India."

cuſtomed

cuſtomed to conſider honour and eſteem attached to luxury, and to connect the ideas of penury with diſgrace, how bitter muſt to them be that poverty in which, by the folly of their parents, they muſt be inevitably involved!

"Never was there a period when the circumſtance I have above alluded to, called for more ſerious conſideration than at the preſent moment. Never till now, ſince Britain firſt roſe to diſtinction among nations, were the middling claſſes of her children held in contempt. But where is now that middling claſs, which uſed to be conſidered the glory and the ſtrength of the empire? Should one not imagine it to be extinct; and that *genteel* and *ungenteel* formed the ſole known diſtinctions in ſociety? Even thoſe whoſe virtues would have done honour to the ſoil in which they ſprang have caught the contagion, and, by conſidering *greatneſs* alone as worthy of regard and eſtimation, have aimed a parricidal blow at humble virtuous mediocrity.

"I am well aware of the obloquy to which I may expoſe myſelf, by ſtanding forth the champion of that unfaſhionable virtue, which, by being connected with an independent ſpirit, has been brought into diſgrace, as favouring of republicaniſm; but while the teſt I have propoſed is for me, it is of little conſequence to me who ſhall be againſt me.

"Of thoſe crimes to which the purſuit of wealth and power ſo frequently leads, I forbear to ſpeak; they are ſo obvious and ſo well known, that every parent who has the leaſt degree of principle, will naturally endeavour to guard his child againſt them. But it may be queſtioned, whether theſe endeavours are always ſo directed as to enſure ſucceſs. If children have been taught to aſſociate every idea of felicity with grandeur, every idea of reſpect and admiration with worldly honours and preferment, is it to be ſuppoſed, that by a few leſſons on the danger of avarice and ambition theſe aſſociations will be counteracted? Conſtant witneſſes of our ſolicitude to appear members of the world of faſhion, of our inceſſant pains to make acquaintance with the rich and great, while we deſpiſe or neglect the *good*; can we imagine, that riches and grandeur will not become the predominant deſire of their hearts? With this deſire the principles of worldly honour may indeed be made to quadrate; but let us remember that with it the principles of religion and of ſound ſterling virtue muſt be eternally at variance.

"We are taught to look upon the preſent period as an awful and portentous criſis, big with alarm to the riſing generation. In one reſpect it certainly is ſo. The increaſing prevalence of luxury, with the univerſal decreaſe of the means of procuring it, in the middling claſſes, muſt inevitably expoſe the riſing generation to all the evils reſulting from luxurious habits and dependant fortunes. The unhappy conſequences muſt be foreſeen by every thinking mind, and deprecated by every generous ſoul, abhorrent at the ideas of vice and ſlavery.

"Were children taught by the conduct of their parents, as well as by the leſſons of their preceptors, to eſtimate the advantages of wealth and power at *their proper value*; were the virtues of frugality, temperance, and economy, once more recalled from their long and hopeleſs baniſhment, to ſome degree of reſpect and eſtimation; and were that approbation and eſteem, which is now beſtowed on greatneſs, once more to become the meed of merit; have we not reaſon to expect that this *portentous criſis* would terminate in national proſperity, built not on the quickſand of extended commerce and flouriſhing manufacture, not on the blood-ſtained treaſures of the Eaſt or Weſt, but on the ſolid rock of public and private virtue?

"Let every mother who has a ſufficient degree of patriotiſm, and of parental tenderneſs, to feel a glow of heart in the contemplation of ſuch a picture, conſider herſelf as an inſtrument in the hand of Providence to contribute to its realization. Let her reflect, how much the proper education of one ſingle family may eventually contribute towards it; and that while the fruits of her labours are a rich harveſt of peace, happineſs, and virtue, which may deſcend through generations yet unborn, ſhe will herſelf enjoy a glorious and eternal reward.

"It is becauſe they are hopeleſs of being able to ſtem the torrent by individual exertion, that individuals permit themſelves to be carried down by the ſtream: for I am perſuaded, that were all the joys of ambition, luxury, and diſſipation,

diſſipation, to be purſued by thoſe alone who find pleaſure in them, the number of their votaries would ſoon be conſiderably diminiſhed. We are far more ſolicitous to *appear* happy than to be really ſo; and to this *appearance* of happineſs the reality is often ſacrificed. Health, peace, and competence, are eſſential to human felicity; yet health, and peace, and competence, are deſpiſed as vulgar bleſſings, of which we make a willing offering at the ſhrine of faſhion.

"Even the pleaſures of ſociety, pleaſures ſo congenial to the human heart, are now almoſt exploded. When the feaſt of hoſpitality is ſpread by friendſhip for the objects of eſteem and affection, it never fails to produce ſatisfaction, complacency, and delight. By convivial cheerfulneſs the cares of life are ſuſpended, while ſympathy opens the heart to the impreſſions of benevolence. The powers of converſation are then called forth with peculiar advantage. Sentiments are developed, and obtain a value from their currency, which was unknown even to the utterer. This is ſociety, and for what is it now exchanged? For parties, where pride and oſtentation open their doors for the reception of the vain and idle; for well-dreſſed mobs, who meet to complain of crowd, and heat, and noiſe, or to wrangle at the card-table; or, as Miſs Edgworth expreſſes it, '*to ſhow their fine clothes, to weary and hate each other.*' And this is called *happineſs!* but let the heart be aſked, whether it deſerves the name? If, by falſe aſſociation, the mind had not been enſlaved to the name of *faſhion*, is it not probable that we ſhould have continued to prefer the ſocial and improving intercourſe of friendſhip to the tireſome and diſguſting inſipidity of a ſtupid crowd?

"'But it is only in ſuch crowds 'that people in a certain ſphere can 'hope to mix with thoſe of a ſuperior 'rank. But for this bleſſed contrivance, 'they might have been condemned for 'ever to aſſociate with their equals.'

"Let people who argue in this way, reflect what they really gain by this ſort of acquaintance with their ſuperiors;—a knowledge of their perſons, and the privilege of exchanging bows and curtſeys. And is this a recompenſe for the ſacrifice of time and fortune, and the ſocial intercourſe of friendſhip, and all the joys (to ſay nothing of the duties) of domeſtic life? Surely it could never be ſo deemed, were it not for the abiding and powerful influence of early aſſociation, which has connected the idea of happineſs with a certain ſtyle of life, that has been adopted by thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of that wealth and power to which we are taught to bow with the implicit reverence of devotion.

"This unhappy aſſociation is, indeed, a floodgate to a tide of evils ſo extenſive, ſo beyond the power of calculation to enumerate, that all I can ſay upon the ſubject muſt be conſidered only as hints, intended to draw the attention towards it. Different as its operation is upon the ſexes, we ſhall find it equally inimical to the happineſs and virtue of both. From habit and ſituation, the love of wealth and power is in the female mind ſomewhat circumſcribed in its effects; but the aſſociations ariſing from it do not fail to influence the heart and the conduct as eſſentially, though in a different direction, in the female as in the male part of the ſpecies; the ambition of vanity being little leſs injurious in its conſequences than the ambition of pride. The paſſion for diſtinction is, it is true, apparently gratified at an eaſier rate in the one ſex than in the other. But when diſtinction is ſought after through the medium of vanity and folly, frivolity and diſſipation, what is the reſult? Let us look around, and we ſhall be at no loſs for an anſwer, *a melancholy anſwer.*" *P.* 320.

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